

**ROYAL ITALIAN  
OPERA,  
COVENT GARDEN.**

MONDAY, JULY 2nd.  
Mozart's LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.  
Madame Albani, Mlle. Rita Russell, Mlle. Sigrid Arnefeldt, Mlle. Bauermeister; Signori Del Prete, Cimpi, Rinaldi, Biletti, Miranda, and D'Andrade.

TUESDAY, JULY 3rd.  
Verdi's UN BALLO IN MASCERIA.  
Madame Rolla, Madame Scalchi, and Mille. Arnould, Mme. de Staats, Novara, Dr. Vassalli, Mirella, Rinaldi, Biletti, and M. Lazzari.

THURSDAY, JULY 5th.  
Rossini's GUGLIELMO TELL.  
Mme. Macri, Mme. de Lubinck, Mille. Arnould, Mme. Lassalle, Edward de Reszke, Mirella, Novara, Rinaldi, De Vaschetti, Corri, and M. Favretti.

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**THIRD EDITION.**  
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.  
Saturday Evening.

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

**THE STATE OF ZULULAND.**

**Troops Ordered to the Front.**

According to a Reuter's telegram from Durban all the available troops in Natal have received orders to proceed to Zululand. The 1st Battalion Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), stationed at Cape Town were to leave there on Saturday. The Times Durban correspondent says that native levies are being raised in Zululand with more facility than was expected. Excluding Basutos, 1,900 men, with European leaders, were to reach N'Konjien by Thursday night. It is stated that some white men are with Dinisulu, and, if so, this fact would explain Uisibeni's defeat, which turns out to have been less disastrous than has been supposed. The local press insists on the necessity for prompt and decisive action before the prestige of the Government shall have been fatally impaired.

**A FRENCH ELECTION SCANDAL.**  
Resignation of the Minister of Justice.

PARIS, June 30.—It is stated that owing to the vote of the Senate yesterday, in regard to the case of the Mayor of Carcassonne, M. Ferrouillat has decided to resign, and that the Council of Ministers will discuss the question this morning. It is probable that the affair will be brought before the Chamber of Deputies to-day by means of an interpellation. The moderate newspapers to-day express approval of the Senate's vote, and hope that the Cabinet will understand the warning. The République Française demands the resignation of M. Ferrouillat and the recall of the Prefect of the Aude.

**FIGHT WITH A MOB.**

**One Person Killed — Several Wounded.**

KRISTENSTAD (Transylvania), June 27.—In the Commune of Feleldorff, near this town, the legal commission appointed to carry out the amalgamation of small agricultural holdings has been attacked with stones by a crowd of about 1,600 persons, which had collected from the surrounding communes. The judge of appeal was slightly and his notary seriously injured. The gendarmerie were compelled to use their arms to quell the riot, with the result that one bystander was killed, many of the rioters being wounded. The members of the commission had great difficulty in escaping the fury of the mob. Measures have been taken to protect the local landowners from attack.

**FALL OF A HOUSE IN PARIS.**

**Several Persons Injured.**

PARIS, June 29.—A house situated in the Rue du Chateau d'Eau, and near which some excavations were being made, fell in during the night, burying a number of its inmates. Seven persons, more or less injured, have been rescued from the ruins, the clearing away of which continues.

**THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR.**

BERLIN, June 29.—The sudden commissioning at Kiel of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern by Prince Henry is understood to be connected with the approaching visit of the Emperor William to the Czar. It is not, however, yet settled whether their Majesties will meet at Copenhagen or St. Petersburg.

**AMERICAN CLAIM AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.**

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. Secretary Bayard has presented to Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British Minister, a claim for damages from the owners of the American ship, Bridgewater, for that vessel's seizure and detention at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

**THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT.**

CHRISTIANIA, June 29.—M. Steen, the President of the Storting, is about to bring forward a motion of want of confidence in the present Government. The debate on the motion will probably take place to-morrow.

**"SWEATING" AND SUICIDE.**

Our special reports on sweating in various provincial centres (says the Lancet) have sometimes been described as overdrawn. This was particularly the case at Manchester. It, however, so happens that at the Manchester City Police Court a woman has just been acquitted for attempting to commit suicide, though her only excuse was the extremely low wages she earned when working for a sweater. During the whole of the previous week she had worked as a costume finisher from half past eight in the morning till seven in the evening, and yet only earned 2s. 2d. She lived on tea and bread, and out of these wages 6d. was deducted in consideration of the hot water supplied for her tea. Then she had to repay a loan of 6d. to the forewoman. With the remaining 1s. 2d. she had to meet her rent, which amounted to 2s. 6d. a week. All this was corroborated by the evidence of others who worked in the same place. One of the women who gave testimony had earned as much as 12s. in a week, but only by breaking the Factory Acts, and this in the manner often described in our special reports on sweating: that is to say, this witness worked from half past eight to seven in the workshop, and then took work home, and continued toiling for the better part of the night. This seamstress was paid 6d. for making a woman's dress. Under such conditions of work how can anything approaching decent sanitation be maintained? The clothes at times are contaminated, the workers so starved and exhausted that they must soon fall victims to wasting disease when they are not actually driven to suicide. This is a matter of such immediate importance, and in which every sentiment of humanity is so concerned, that petty quibbles over the details of doctrinaire political economy must not be allowed to stand in the way of those sweeping and far-reaching reforms that alone can deal with the widespread evils now fully revealed to the public.

**THE WHEREABOUTS OF STANLEY.**

From information which has reached the Foreign Office, it is regarded as almost certain that the White Pasha reported to be at Bahr-el-Gazelle, on the march toward Khartoum, with a large force, is Mr. Stanley. Before Mr. Stanley started to relieve Emin Pasha the Government gave it to be understood that they would not be responsible for his actions, beyond giving him any assistance that might become necessary through their agents. Mr. Mathews pointed out that with

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**ASPINALL'S  
ENAMEL WORKS,  
PECKHAM, LONDON.**

**A LADY writes from NICE:—**

"A nephew of the Duke of Cleveland (who is an artist), now staying with me, is so enchanted with ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, in the words of the firm, that he is going to order it for his own use in Paris, and says it will have as great a run there as it is having in London; my own feeling is that it would like everybody to know about it, for it is not only as lovely but so useful everywhere. . . ."

**THE MARYLEBONE MURDER.**  
The Nephew of the Victim  
Charged with Robbery.

**TERRIBLE FLOODS.**

Hundreds of Persons Killed.

From particulars regarding the recent disastrous floods in Mexico it appears that the centre of the visitation was on the table-land in the province of Guanajuato, on which are situated the towns of Leon and Silao, the places where the greatest destruction was wrought. The heavy rains which caused the inundations lasted without intermission from June 17th to the 20th. The floods commenced at Silao, where the river, an affluent of the Rio Grande de Santiago, overflowed its banks on the morning of June 18th when the work of destruction began. The havoc wrought in the town by the escaping waters is described as fearful, and the report that 1,500 persons perished is confirmed. At Leon the dykes kept the flood back for a time, but on the night between June 18th and 19th three of them gave way, and half the city was submerged. Undermined by the waters, the houses began to fall, and the affrighted inhabitants fled in their night-clothes. A number were crushed beneath the falling buildings, and heartrending scenes were witnessed. On the 19th of June the whole country resembled an immense lake, and, to add to the horror of the situation, a pestilential odour arose from the ruins beneath which the victims were buried. Over 2,200 houses were destroyed at Leon alone. Extensive damage was also done at other towns on the table-land, but the fatalities reported refer only to Silao and Leon. The Federal State Government are organising relief for the sufferers by the visitation. A later report states that in some districts bodies are floating about on the waters as thickly as driftwood. The effluvia is described as frightful, and pervades the country for a great distance. Funds are being raised in all parts of Mexico for the relief of the homeless survivors. The El Paso agent of the Mexican Central Railway has been informed that in two days the line will be in such a condition that passengers will be able to traverse the flooded area with one

train.

**A CHATHAM DOCKYARD INCIDENT.**

Considerable commotion has been caused in dockyard circles at Chatham by the receipt of an order from the Admiralty for the retirement of Mr. J. A. Bedbrook from the important position of chief engineer at Chatham yard, an appointment he has held for some years. It appears that when her Majesty's ship Northampton went to Chatham Dockyard to refit, for the purpose of the approaching mobilisation, estimates were obtained from the several departments of the yard of the sum the work respectively belonging to them which would cost, and from Mr. Bedbrook's department came an estimate which in the result proved to be inadequate by some thousands of pounds. Inquiries were at once set on foot, and one under-officer was promptly ordered to take his pension. The culminating point is now probably reached. Mr. Bedbrook has been allowed three months in which to decide whether he will retire altogether on a pension of £200 a year or will return to sea service. His rank in the Navy is that of fleet engineer. The post he vacates, to which is attached a salary of £700 besides residence, has been given to Mr. M'Dougal, now chief engineer at the Malta yard.

**Further Details.**

The information obtainable from the dockyard authorities reveals a state of things which will no doubt cause surprise to the outside and uninitiated public, but which by those familiar with the conditions under which vessels are built in the Royal dockyards will be recognised as an old-established rule in the service. It is explained that in preparing the annual estimates for the Navy, it is usual to apportion a certain sum for each vessel to be built, or in course of construction. When these vessels are received at the dockyard where the ships concerned are in hand, it has been the rule to appropriate the money, not as it has been estimated and voted for, but according to the work required to be done on any given ship. For instance, the major portion of a sum of say, £100,000 voted for one ship, might be spent on completing another ship, the cost of which had been under-estimated in error, and the money so applied would be charged and shown on the dockyard books as actually spent on the ship for which the money was originally and properly voted. Since the commencement of the present national defence scare, agents from the Admiralty have been looking into the working of the constructive departments of the dockyard, and the result has been that a charge has been formulated against Mr. Bedbrook of charging work performed on one vessel to the account of another vessel. Officials at the dockyard, however, express the belief that unless a different construction is capable of being placed upon the case as it at present stands, it looks as though Mr. Bedbrook was being made the scapegoat of an antiquated and misleading system.

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BEHEADED IN COREA.**

Details have been received of troubles in the Corean capital. Nine Government officials were seized by the populace in the streets of Seoul and beheaded, and the French, Russian, Japanese, and American warships lying at Chemulpo sent men to guard the Consulates where the foreigners took refuge. It is believed that the outbreak owes its origin to Chinese instigation, and that further disorder and an attempted coup d'état are imminent.

**A BEAUTIFUL FIEND.**

A fatal and terrible Algerian beauty, named Fatima ben Abdikader, who has had during an eventful lifetime seven husbands, and nearly double that number of lovers, some of whom were murdered at her behest, has been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude at Oran for infanticide. She was born in 1848, but is still of ravishing beauty. She was first married at the age of 16; was divorced shortly afterwards; married again, and shot her second husband, as she had found him engaged in dalliance with a rival. For this offence she was imprisoned for five years. On regaining her freedom she married a Marabout, embarked in politics, and incited the tribes to the rising of 1881. When the insurrection was over the fatal Fatima ran away from Marabout, and had in succession four husbands, her seventh one being lucky enough to live to see his dangerous wife sent to prison for a good round period, during which she will be kept carefully out of mischief.

A desperate fight has taken place at Holyhead between a number of bluejackets from the man-of-war Neptune and the local police force. Several of the constables were badly injured. The conflict was eventually stopped by the ship's pickets.

**FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT IN HARROW-ROAD.**

The Harrow-road tramway between Lock Bridge, Paddington, and Harlesden being now completed, the trial trip took place on Thursday, and the novelty of the cars attracted large crowds along the route, which is about three miles in length. The trip was successful, but unfortunately it was attended with a fatal accident. A child was knocked down and a car passed over it, causing death.

The general mourning for the late German Emperor terminated on Saturday.

Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., has invited a party of workmen to visit the Irish Exhibition on Saturday, July 7th, and Mr. Potter has accepted the invitation on behalf of the London Working Men's Association.

The Sheffield coroner held an inquest on the body of Alfred Audin, forester to Lord Wharncliffe. Audin and four others were peeling oak trees when a rotten bough snapped, and Audin fell fifteen feet breaking his neck.

## OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

## A GLIMPSE OF GARIBALDI.

By Rev. H. E. HAWKES, M.A.

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It seems but yesterday—“tis twenty-eight years ago—I was standing outside my hotel on the Chiaia, at Naples. It was the memorable October of 1860. There was a great shout—a crowd came surging along in pursuit of a carriage drawn by a couple of worn-out horses, driven at a shambling gallop. All the horses at Naples were worn-out in those days. That sturdy vehicle stopped in front of my hotel, amidst shouts of “Viva Garibaldi!” and in another moment the great patriot—sole dictator of the Two Sicilies—stepped out.

A dense crowd closed around him. I got as near as I could. Some touched his red shirt; others his battered sword scabbard—an uncontrollable emotion seemed to seize all who came near him. That was the first time I saw him. He no longer stood erect. His head was bent a little. The last prodigious fortnight, ending with the flight of the King of Naples and battle of the Volturno, which was only just over, seemed to have broken his health, but he was at the acme of his power and popularity, and his nerve never failed him for a moment. As he turned to pass into the hotel both his hands were seized and kissed by the crowd, some of them kneeling. He smiled a little weakly and deprecatingly, yet his small, piercing eyes, set close together, were kind, and seemed to miss no one. A strange figure that, to wield a power more absolute and despotic than ever belonged to Victor Emanuel. There he stood for a moment, with his red grey head bare, his tall, calm brow, his back slightly bowed—the peasant patriot, in his coarse red shirt, with a large plain sword in iron scabbard by his side, and a strong steel watch chain dangling from a side pocket.

He was covered with dust after his drive to Naples from the military hospital at Caserta. He had come into Naples, as usual on Sunday to dine. I was fortunate that day, for I saw him again. All Naples seemed to be spending its Sunday afternoon on the Chiaia in front of Garibaldi's hotel, and towards five o'clock wagons, filled with Neapolitans in holiday costume waving flags and intoning “Garibaldi's Hymn,” passed up and down the Chiaia, whilst the crowd from the street to the sea was ever changing, but always equally dense.

The balcony windows remained closed in spite of the frantic cries of “Garibaldi! Garibaldi!” which continued at intervals as long as it was known that the general was within.

About six o'clock, when the crowd, which was as thick and noisy as ever, had almost given up hopes of seeing him, the windows giving on to the balcony were thrown aside, and, amidst a scene of indescribable enthusiasm which I shall never forget, the grave, worn, bent figure of the general stepped out. For a moment he looked down upon the mighty surging mass of heads, fluttering handkerchiefs, hats, flags, sticks, swords, and umbrellas, whilst from end to end of the Chiaia rose the shout of a great people, who knew that they owed their national life and freedom to the indomitable heart and iron nerve of the man so prematurely aged—for he was but 53—whilst stood before them.

Garibaldi was no speaker, yet he was always effective, brief, and simple. His voice was low and veiled (voice), almost tremulous with inner emotion, and yet he spoke with singular calm and deliberation. I believe that I am the only person who ever recorded that speech.

Presently a dead silence succeeded to the thunderous shouting, and Garibaldi, as far as I could gather (he was not five minutes on the balcony—it was close underneath it), spoke these words:—“In the midst of such a people as this it is unnecessary for me to excite you by any speeches to patriotism. Let united Italy (Italia una!) and Victor Emanuel be still your motto.” (Capua had not then fallen, and the King had not yet entered Naples.) “I do not need these demonstrations to assure me of your fidelity—we must all act—the people must rise—they must fight for liberty!” He leaned a little forward, his eyes seemed closer together than ever and full of smouldering fire, they were fixed earnestly on the crowd, and as he pronounced the last word “liberty,” he raised his hand above his bent head and pointed w/ his finger to the sky.

“Latitudes, no doubt—the merest commonplaces of revolutionary oratory, very true—but the effect was electric. I understood then the words of Garibaldi's then young aide-de-camp, now and ever since my good friend—Signor Rondi, who lounged one day into the market-place at Rome when Garibaldi was there recruiting volunteers.

“I had no idea of enlisting,” said Rondi to me. “I was a young artist—I only went out of curiosity—but oh! I shall never forget that day when I saw him on his beautiful white horse in the market-place, with his noble aspect, his calm, kind face, his tall, smooth forehead, his light hair and beard—every one said the same. He reminded us of nothing so much as the pictures of Our Saviour's head in the galleries. I could not resist him. I left my studio. I went after him; thousands did likewise. He only had to show himself. We all worshipped him; we could not help it.”

I met a young Milanese noble at the siege of Capua. His horse had been shot under him a fortnight before; he was poorly equipped and almost in rags; he had nothing but his sword and a pistol.

“What induced you,” I said, “to give up ease and luxury for this life of a dog, in a camp without commissariat, pay, or rations?” We spoke French.

“You may well ask. I tell you,” he said, “a fortnight ago I was in despair myself, and thought of giving up the whole thing. I was sitting on a hillock, as might be here.” (At that moment he and I were on the heights of San Angelo, watching the desultory bombardment of Capua.) “Garibaldi,” continued my friend, “came by. He stopped—I don't know why. I had never spoken to him. I am sure he did not know me, but he stopped. Perhaps I looked very dejected, and indeed I was. Well, he laid his hand on my shoulder and simply said, with that slow, strange, smothered voice that seemed almost like a spirit speaking inside me, ‘Courage! Courage! Nous allons combattre pour la patrie!’ Do you think I could ever turn back after that? The next day we fought the battle of the Volturno.”

“You were in it?”

“Yes, my horse was shot there, and I have not had one since, though I'm supposed to be cavalry. Oh! the general he was sublime on that day of the Volturno fight, it was more like magic than anything I ever saw. Do you know we were on the point of defeat? They made a sortie from Capua; and if they had got through our lines they would have got back to Naples. It was a near thing.”

I had just missed that battle, to my intense annoyance, and although I assisted at the fight after the Volturno, nothing but shells and round shot, with occasionally a little rifle practice from Neapolitan ambush whenever you crossed the white road between San Angelo and the walls of Capua.

“On that day,” continued my friend, “we were in fact surprised, and the Garibaldians were in full retreat—stampede, I should say. The general was at Caserta when the action began, four miles away. The instant the news reached him he got into his carriage with Missouri, and hurrying together all the men he could on the way, drove up yonder white road in the thick of a murderous cross-fire from the Neapolitans. The general's carriage appeared in the midst, just at the moment our men were breaking ranks. He did not get out of his carriage. He sat there and gave his orders. The contrast between his coolness and the wild confusion and terror of all around, I shall never forget. It had its effect. It riveted the attention of the most scared. Presently one of the general's horses was taken with a round shot and plunged in death agonies; in another instant his

coachman was shot through the heart. It was the decisive moment. Then, and not till then, the general leapt out of his carriage with Missouri, and, drawing his famous English sword, headed that decisive charge, which turned the fortunes of the day.

I will not trust myself to dwell upon this extraordinary man as he appeared in the hospital at Caserta, where the doctors used to say that when the general passed resurrections took place, or upon that memorable occasion when, seated in a carriage with four officers, he drove into Naples, faced the bristling canon of the Castel Nuovo, paralysed the hostile forces with bombs at their head by his mere presence, and captured the city without an arm.

I saw him frequently at Naples. I spent a good deal of my time at the camp during the siege of Capua, and should have been into the city amongst the first after its surrender had not my carriage been seized by Garibaldians, who refused to make room for me, its rightful owner. On other occasions in those wild lawless days, my carriage had been also impressed, but I had always been allowed a seat as one of the party, but on the last day the pressure was too hot, and I lost my great chance. I felt this was rough treatment, for many a starving Garibaldian had got a meal out of me at Naples, and my wine bottle in camp was usually emptied by others. But there was no law in camp or city, save the sovereign will of the dictator, until Turr was made governor. I, myself, have gone backwards and forwards from Naples to Caserta by rail free of charge. As no one seemed to have any money, and it was absolutely necessary for hundreds to go to and fro, Garibaldi ordered the trains to run for nothing, and so they did for about a week. A raw youth of 15, with a drawn sword, in a red shirt and ragged boots, was told off as sole sentinel and guard of the National Bank at Naples. I saw him myself. The Neapolitan police, still wearing the uniform of the dethroned king, paraded the place, but without any official authority, their functions being at an end with those of the King of Naples. One asked, in the spirit of routine, to see my passport at the post office. I laughed in his face as I gave it him, and said, “You've no authority!” He shrugged his shoulders, laughed, and handed the passport back to me without looking at it. They were all Garibaldians in heart.

What times were those! To have seen the coming together of a new age—the transformation, the rehabilitation of a country, the actual accomplishment of what looked then like the dream of a visionary—that was an experience never to be forgotten. With all its lawlessness, wickedness, and license, what noble elements were interwoven with that great movement! What vigour, self-sacrifice, endurance, and chivalric courage! Truly it was an heroic age, stamped by a hero, and that hero, without detracting from the merits of Cavour, Mazzini, and Victor Emanuel, was undoubtedly Joseph Garibaldi.

On the 11th of October, 1860, Victor Emanuel at last crossed the Neapolitan frontier. He was going to receive at the hands of the great dictator the conquered kingdoms of the two Sicilies. On the 12th for ever memorable day—the king set out with his trim staff for Garibaldi's headquarters. The general immediately set out to meet him with his worn and weather-beaten redshirts.

It was a striking sight. The king wore his field-marshall uniform—blue trimmed with gold—the medal of some order round his neck, the most blazing star upon his left side, and a great cocked hat and feathers. Garibaldi had on his coarse red shirt—his faded blue cloth poncho (the same he was afterwards shot down in at Aspromonte) by Victor Emanuel's troops—it is now in the possession of Dr. Baccani). The instant the king came in sight of Garibaldi he clapped spurs to his horse and galloped away from his staff towards his great subject. Garibaldi did the same; their followers fell back with a shout of “Viva Victor Emanuel!” The two met; Garibaldi uncovered his head, and as the king rode up, saluted him in a voice hoarse with emotion, with the words which he had at last made possible, “E d'Italia!” The king placed his hand upon his breast, and raising himself slightly in his stirrups, bowed low over his horse's head. Then clasped Garibaldi warmly by the hand, and said, “General, I thank you!” The officers of both staff immediately mixed, whilst king and dictator rode apart, conversing for about half an hour.

I have elsewhere described at some length how I witnessed the triumphal entry of Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi into Naples; how, at the last moment the king, having found a new mistress in Capua, neglected to review the Garibaldians, who had been standing under arms all the morning, and to whom he owed so much; how Garibaldi then refused to ride into Naples with the king; how his Majesty sent and implored him to reconsider his decision at that critical moment in the great Italian revolution whereupon Garibaldi pronounced those famous words, “The cause is greater than the nation.”

Seated on the top of a lamp-post in the Toledo, I waited for many hours in the drenching rain. It was long past midday when the Royal carriage (preceded by Piedmontese cuirassiers) with the king and Garibaldi, drove slowly down the Toledo. I shall never forget the king's haughty—almost savage—look, and Garibaldi's stern and motionless face. Every one was shouting “Viva Garibaldi!” No one cried, “Viva Victor Emanuel!” The king bowed stiffly; Garibaldi stirred not a muscle in response. Strange ending to such a glowing drama.

On the 8th of November, 1860, Garibaldi formally resigned all his powers into the hands of Victor Emanuel, and from that moment every insult was heaped upon him, and his patriotic soldiers by the king's party (not intentionally—I will never believe it by the king).

On the 9th the ex-dictator, having laid two kingdoms at his Sovereign's feet, sent to the king's stables for a carriage to take him to the place of embarkation. He “as told to take a cab. He had to borrow twenty pounds to pay his private debts, and left Naples on board an American ship for Capri, with a sack of potatoes and 15s. in his pockets.

That was the proudest day of his life. He was never greater than at that hour. Italy felt it. The age of chivalry holds no nobler figure. He was a man who could not be bought, nor bribed, nor frightened, nor cajoled; who lived for others; who loved his country better than his life; who was “tryed by both extremes of fortune and tempest by neither.” Italians had never seen the like, and they loved him with a love that has had no parallel in the nineteenth century.

To have seen him on the battlefield in the flush of victory, in the glowing light of Italy's resurrection; to have been near him; to have heard him speak; to have induced him to write some of his memoirs—which I printed when I was editor of *Cassell's Magazine*; to have been his occasional correspondent, and to possess some dozens of his letters and MSS.; these are amongst the most absorbing and treasured memories of my life.

## A TRICYCLE RIDE TO BRIGHTON.

At the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, Robert Negus, 15, a respectably-dressed boy, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing a tricycle, value 42s. from his employer, Mr. James M. Nash, baker, of 153, Fulham-road. It was stated that the prosecutor kept his tricycle in a stable near his place of business, and he saw it safe there on Monday night last. The prisoner, who had been ten days in his service as errand boy, ceased work without notice on Monday, and obtaining possession of the tricycle he and another boy rode on it to Brighton and back, the house of the prisoner's mother in London being reached between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning. The tricycle was much damaged.—Mr. D'Eyncourt said, although the prisoner had been really stolen the machine, it was his belief he intended to return it. He should remand him for a few days.

The people of New South Wales spent in drink in 1888. £4 16s. 6d. per head.

## THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The Lords' Committee on the Sweating System, under the presidency of Lord Desborough, resumed their inquiry on Tuesday.

## Further Evidence by Mr. Blundell

Mr. Blundell Maple, M.P., containing his evidence, stated that there was no truth in the allegation that his firm habitually charged discount for cashing their own cheques. There had never been a farthing charged for cashing a cheque in the counting-house. All the books of the firm were open to the committee, or to any one delegated by them. He hoped to be able to prove that the statements of most of the witnesses had been prepared by solicitors, and were not spontaneous. With regard to the allegations of Van Dam respecting the price of the chair which he had made, the fact was that the articles were badly made and carved. They were, he was sorry to say, still in stock, and they would be glad to get rid of them at a loss of 10s. on each chair. The firm gave written orders for goods whenever they were asked for. Witness had to state plainly that witnesses like Van Dam and Dixon had been sought out by enemies of the firm. Dixon alleged that some years ago the firm threw on his hands goods to the extent of over £400. That was absolutely false, as subsequent witnesses would prove. With regard to the question of apprenticeship, which had been objected to, the fact was that out of a total of 1,255 male employees the number of boys of 18 and upwards was sixty-nine, of whom thirteen worked with the carmen, and the rest were in other departments. All these statements, as he had before observed, bore evident proof of having been prepared by the same hand. Witness believed that their lordships would find that

## A Conspiracy Existed.

and he should be prepared to show that the names of other firms, originally contained in the statement made to the solicitors, had been altered and the name of Maple substituted. The whole of this matter had been got up by Mr. Arnold White, who had in his pay a man named Miller, who received 5ds. a week to get up evidence. It had been Mr. White's object, assisted by others, to get up every scrap of evidence that could be placed together in order to damage the firm.—Lord Thring: Do you mean that this was done corruptly? I cannot prove that.—Do you allege that Mr. Arnold White paid excessive sums to his witnesses for coming here? I do.—Continuing, witness said that the witness Thomas Brown, who was with the firm eight years ago, was obviously animated by a desire to injure his late employers. Maples paid wages quite as high as any firm in London, and they gave continuous employment. The whole of Brown's evidence had been given in a vindictive spirit. What the trade societies would like to do would be to prevent the employment of apprentices, so that the rate of wages might not fall. Obviously it would be

## Unfair to the Rising Generation

of youths were prevented from learning a trade.

Referring to the statements of the witness Richards, who had complained that he had had to make sample suites of furniture, and then did not get the order but found his designs copied, the simple fact was that another manufacturer tendered for the goods at a lower price. Mr. Richards was paid for his samples, and no earthly wrong had been done to him. Mr. Maple then went through the statements of various witnesses in detail, and pointed out the allegations which he stated to be untrue.

He then went on to deny the assertion that Mr. Dientje had been tampered with by him or by any member of the firm. He had never had any dealings with any of the witnesses, nor, to his knowledge, had other members of the firm. The charge was groundless and unjust.—The room was then cleared while the committee considered the relevancy of certain evidence which Mr. Maple proposed to tender with respect to the alleged tampering with witnesses, and the public were excluded for nearly an hour.—On the doors being re-opened, the chairman, addressing Mr. Maple, said that his firm, equally with others whose names had been mentioned, were fully exonerated from any charge of conspiring with witnesses.—Mr. Maple was then proceeding to give evidence showing that witnesses had been induced to give untrue evidence, or to suppress material facts with the object of injuring the firm, when, on the motion of the Earl of Limerick, the room was again cleared. The committee remained some time in private consultation, and then adjourned.

## AN EAST-END SHOOTING CASE.

Before Mr. Hannay, at the Thames Police Court, Thomas Turner, 30, no occupation, and living in Mercer-street, Shadwell, was charged with feloniously discharging a loaded revolver as Ellen Martin, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm.—Prosecutrix, a smart-looking young woman, deposed that on Monday the accused went home with her, and at the same time was rather the worse for drink. She had known Turner for three weeks. Witness took off her cloak and hat, when prisoner became noisy. Previous to that they had been to a music hall together, and had had a few words owing to witness giving the cabman sixpence more than his fare. After taking off her cloak Turner said, “I mean to do for you. It is either your life or mine.” He then took a revolver from his pocket and fired at witness, who was about four yards off. She screamed, and a number of people ran up the stairs. Turner tried to run down, but was stopped, and was afterwards given into custody.

By Mr. Williams (magistrate's clerk): Witness believed Turner only wanted to frighten her. She knew that Turner carried a revolver. The prisoner twice pointed the revolver at her. He did not say “There he goes” as he pointed the revolver at the door.—Alice Solomons, the landlady of the house, said she heard Turner say to the prosecutrix, “Look how you have been tantalising me since Saturday. Now, I'm going to make a fool of you to-night.” The witness afterwards heard them quarrelling, and then a revolver went off. Some men ran into the house and got hold of the prisoner, who said, “I didn't mean to shoot you, witness, or her either.” I only pointed at the door to frighten her.” Turner had been very ill.

George Watson Haines, of the firm of H. Haines and Sons, auctioneers and valuers, said he had made payments to Goddard under an arrangement made by his father twenty-four years ago. Goddard furnished information which saved witness's firm a good deal of trouble in the valuation of public businesses, and a payment of less than two guineas a house was made to him for doing this work. All the amounts thus paid came to £173.

The board condemned the Criterion Theatre as being unfit for a theatre, but no reasons were assigned. Witness was agent for Messrs. Spiers and Pond, and he went to Mr. Vulliamy for an explanation. Mr. Vulliamy referred him to Mr. H. Miles, a member of the firm of Waritors, Lovejoy, and Miles, said that in 1879 Mr. Goddard called on the late Mr. Lovejoy and made an urgent request for a loan. Mr. Lovejoy gave him a cheque for £100. Goddard's IOU for this was subsequently cancelled, or returned to Goddard. In 1882-3 witness gave Goddard sums of 490, 490, and 483. In March last he gave Goddard a cheque for £100. There had been no promise or suggestion to divide fees. Goddard said he was in pecuniary distress, and he gave the amount. Witnes's business was compensation cases in public-house property, and the sale of estates.

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## THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KEMBLE," "THE ATONEMENT OF LEAH DUNBAR," "PASTON CAREW," &c., &c.

### BOOK THE THIRD.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

##### THE STRUGGLE.

"Read this," said Anthony, thrusting a letter into Lady Elizabeth's hand. "Can it be true? My God! it seems impossible of her—that woman of all! So pure and sweet she was!"

He turned away to the window. The passion of wrath and grief that held him was almost more than he could bear. He felt as if he must die under it; and he did not wish Lady Elizabeth to see his agony.

The letter, which bore the Kinghouse postmark, was anonymous and written in a feigned hand; though Lady Elizabeth fancied she could detect certain well-known scratchy characters through the disguise. Whoever wrote it was thoroughly up in the later history of the unfortunate fugitives, for the letter gave the whole story clearly and succinctly "up to date" as people say, without a mistake anywhere, save in colour. It told of the discovery by Mrs. Medlicott of Estelle and Charlie Osborne on the Riviera; of their passing as man and wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Charles; of the young bride's virtuous indignation at the cheat which somehow seemed to lessen the legal sanction of her own estate, and the brave way in which she stripped this false mask from those shameless faces; of the man's death; of Caleb Stagg's subsequent protection of the abandoned female left to poverty and shame. This last scene in the sad drama was laid out on the same lines as the first; and the faithful omad'hann's unselfish care, with Estelle's half-unconscious acceptance, was treated as an act of cynical prodigality on his part and of nameless infamy on hers. This was the false note which gave its worst aspect to the whole affair and made the first crooked step so unpardonable. One lover was unspeakable abomination for a married woman—but immediately after the death of that one, to pass into the hands of another, to be cared for, supported, "protected" by him—what shame of strange disgrace ever equalled this? And this was the life and deed of Estelle, she, as Anthony had said, of all women the most sweet and pure!

"Can it be true?" asked Anthony, coming back to the table by which Lady Elizabeth was standing, still holding the letter in her hand.

"It is true, and false," she said in a low voice, but quite distinctly. She knew that the moment had come when she must prove herself, painful as it might be.

She would rather have broached the subject in her own way, and given it her own colour and form. It would have been easier, and more propitious for Estelle if she had not had to begin by correcting misconception—acknowledging the core of truth lying beneath the envelope of a lie—with that difficult after-process of separating truth from falsehood, and convincing one who did not want to be convinced of the exact proportions of each.

"Yes?" said Anthony, as a spur, when she paused.

"Estelle did live with Mr. Osborne, as the letter says," she continued; "but Caleb Stagg is simply her friend—the stopgap between her and starvation. He is not her lover."

"Not her lover?—only a Platonic friend, full of zealous philanthropy and Christian charity?" sneered Anthony.

"Yes," said Lady Elizabeth.

"You speak confidently, my dear lady," he returned with a bitter laugh; "more confidently than I should dare to do. You are a bold moralist to set the limits of a woman's degradation when she has once begun. I never found those limits yet, and I have seen something of life."

"I know Estelle, and I love her," she said, as gently and as firmly as she had spoken before.

"And I neither know nor love her?" he replied with the same sneer.

"If you believe her capable of this infamy, neither," she said in answer.

Again he turned to the window and leaned his face on his clasped hands resting on the sash.

Between jealous anger and yearning love his soul was as a battle-field trodden over by hostile forces, and ploughed and torn by each in turn. Lady Elizabeth made a step forward as if to go to him, then stood still, and simply watched him with her large dilated eyes, from which it took all her power of self-control to keep the tears. She was in great distress as he, with less fierceness of passion; but she could not withdraw from the struggle. She was Estelle's only friend and advocate, and if she deserted her cause who would defend it? She felt that it had been laid on her to duty to soften Anthony's heart towards this poor sweet and sorrowful sinner; and though it pained her—he did not know how much—to anger and withstand him, yet she must—it was her duty, her assigned task, her only honourable course.

"Then you think a man's love is measured by his lachets?" he said fiercely after a pause, coming back to the table and confronting her, much as if she had been the cause and origin of all.

"No, indeed not! indeed not!" she answered, "but by his magnanimity—his ability to understand all the circumstances and to forgive those which offend himself—yes; that I do think is the measure of a noble man's true love."

"Adultery—desertion of husband, home, and child—silence for months, leaving the deserted to all the agonies of suspense and ignorance—selfishness added to profligacy—and now the second fatal plunge into a still lower depth of dishonour—all this to be accepted by a husband as a venial offence—a slight departure from the strict lines of duty—to be condoned and forgiven without much difficulty? And then Lady Elizabeth Inchbold would say a man had loved his wife as she should; and that self-respect in repudiation would have been harsh and brutal!"

Anthony spoke with that artificial kind of distinctness which is a stage beyond the sharpness of a cry or the incoherence of a shriek. Every word told, and every word was an intentional blow. It was like punishing Charlie Osborne, Estelle, and Caleb in one to strike out at their defects.

"I do not say this, Mr. Harford. You are scarcely just to me," she answered.

"Not 'ust to allow that you make guilt interesting, if less than admirable? Do you want me to confess that it is also admirable, and that our prosaic old notions about fidelity and honour and all the rest of it are mere lumber?" said Anthony. "I must be under your tutelage some time longer, Lady Elizabeth, before I can pass in your school!"

"If you will discuss this matter with me without anger against me—or her—we may come to a better understanding," answered Lady Elizabeth, with her well-known patience and self-suppression.

"If you will not—or cannot—there is no use of my staying here."

"Kleine Sorgen machen sartlich, grosse machen hart und wild," say the Germans. And the saying was true now with Anthony. His whole nature seemed to have become both soured and warped, and for the moment no good impulse was possible—no good influence could touch him. Had an angel from heaven been standing there in Lady Elizabeth's place, he would have been no more soothed—no more amenable to reason than now. Conscious that he could hurt her, he took pleasure in making her feel the weight of his hand—the fire of his wrath. It was "passing it on," and so far it was comforting to think that he could make another wince where he smacked. Doubtless it was an unrighteous impulse, but it was sadly human.

"I am quite calm and willing to discuss any subject on any basis you may desire," said Anthony, by way of reply. His calmness, by the way, was shown in his fiery eyes and the sneer on his uplifted lip. "What anger can I have against

you? If your ideas of a man's honour differ from mine, that is my misfortune. I object to my wife's passing from me to another man, and from that man to yet another. It does not seem to me quite the right thing for a woman to do. You uphold it in your friend, and blame me that I resent it. We are not agreed, that is all. But why anger?"

For a moment Lady Elizabeth flushed and quivered with pride as much as indignation. To the humble-minded, the most democratic lady, come these moments of pride when a man's touch is rough and a man's word is rude. Then she remembers the inheritance of her birth, and stands on her superiority. This indignation of pride, however, lasted only a short time with Lady Elizabeth. With an effort she controlled herself and again thought only of the work in hand.

"You do not put it any the more fairly, Mr. Harford," she said more coldly than she had spoken before; "for, in the first place, she has not passed into other hands. I tell you again that Mr. Stagg is no more to her than her servant. He is, indeed, to all intents and purposes most emphatically her servant!"

"Who will have to settle accounts with me," said Anthony.

"If in any other way than by your rendering him respect and gratitude, your accounts will go wrong," said Lady Elizabeth.

"And here again we differ," said Anthony in the same manner as before. "According to your code I have not only to forgive the first lover, but to be grateful to the second. Your sliding scale is peculiar, Lady Elizabeth. It scarcely suits a man who has learned the rougher side of life in such a school as mine has been. We are not taught these subtleties."

"Yes, you have to forgive the dead and be grateful to the living," repeated Lady Elizabeth, ignoring the latter half of his speech. "And you have to be merciful to the dying," she added, tears coming into her eyes.

"When she is dead I will forgive her," said Anthony.

"She may be dead now," said Lady Elizabeth. Her turned on her fiercely.

"What do you know about her?" he asked.

"Everything," she answered. She had Caleb's letter in her hand, that awkward, stiffly-worded letter, with the pure soul shining through like the moon through fog and vapour.

"And for how long, pray, have you been the confidante of my runaway wife?" he asked with dangerous quietness.

"She has not confided in me at all, but I have known for some days now that she was alive; that was dead and perhaps dying only to-day."

Anthony strode across the space which had been between, and took her by the arm, harshly rather than rudely.

"You are my friend?" he said in a hoarse voice.

"Yes," she answered; "I am."

"And you have known for some days that she was alive—you knowing what a hell my life has been to me since she left me—how I would have kissed the hands and feet of my worst enemy who had told me she was alive—and you kept it from me—you, Lady Elizabeth Inchbold?"

"Yes, I did," she answered.

Her perfect calmness and the steady look in her soft eyes seemed almost to paralyse Anthony. He unclosed his hand from her breast.

"My God! you women are fiends sent to torture us!" he said wildly. "All alike! The best and the worst faithless and untrustworthy alike!"

"Is it faithless and untrustworthy to keep back a thing like this when the one to whom it would else have been told is as wild and unreasonable as you?" she asked. "With that revolver in your pocket, and all you hot anger; with Mr. Osborne dying, and she, poor girl, in her agony; could I tell you, to add to her misery the greatest pain of all—your sudden appearance, your violence, and who knows what else! Ask yourself, how could I? I am her friend as well as yours, and I would not have her hurt by any deed of mine!"

"How do you know I would have hurt her?" he asked fiercely. "Am I a brute or a man? Why should I not have been gentle with her?"

"Because you are not always reasonable," she answered. "If I could have trusted you I would have told you. As things were I dared not."

"If you believe her capable of this infamy, neither," she said in answer.

Again he turned to the window and leaned his face on his clasped hands resting on the sash.

Between jealous anger and yearning love his soul was as a battle-field trodden over by hostile forces, and ploughed and torn by each in turn. Lady Elizabeth made a step forward as if to go to him, then stood still, and simply watched him with her large dilated eyes, from which it took all her power of self-control to keep the tears. She was in great distress as he, with less fierceness of passion; but she could not withdraw from the struggle. She was Estelle's only friend and advocate, and if she deserted her cause who would defend it? She felt that it had been laid on her to duty to soften Anthony's heart towards this poor sweet and sorrowful sinner; and though it pained her—he did not know how much—to anger and withstand him, yet she must—it was her duty, her assigned task, her only honourable course.

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you? If all the world had told you, you would have married her just the same."

"God help me, I would, for I loved her!" he said, covering his face in his hands.

"And because you loved her forgive her," she pleaded. "Think of her sufferings rather than her sin. By all that you have felt, feel for her. Tell me that you will forgive her."

Anthony did not speak. His whole strong frame was quivering and one heavy tear broke through the interlacing of his fingers.

Weeping with less restraint, and all her tears in her voice, Lady Elizabeth went up to him, and with a woman's true instinct laid her hands on his shoulders.

"I am going to her to-morrow," she said, her broken voice having in it the accent of a caress, like a pearl on a quivering golden string. "Let me carry you her forgiveness; let me tell her that you pardon and pity her! Tell me that you do, Mr. Harford—Anthony—the man I once thought so noble, and who was so noble!"

For a moment there was no reply. The silence in the room was broken only by a few half-strangled sobs—groans rather than sobs—while Lady Elizabeth's slender hands rested on those massive heavy shoulders with a touch as tender as an angel's. She looked like the typical angel as she stood there, her fair face pale with emotion, her eyes full of pleading love and pity, her body slightly thrown forward, her whole attitude and bearing an instinct with dignity as with pathos, as pure as it was tender—she, the friend, pleading for the pardon of the wife with the man she herself loved. A strange revulsion of feeling took possession of Anthony. He suddenly forgot himself, and his thoughts went only to Estelle's sufferings. He pictured her ill, in want, dying.

"How will you have to settle accounts with me?" he asked.

"In any other way than by your rendering him respect and gratitude, your accounts will go wrong," said Lady Elizabeth.

"And here again we differ," said Anthony in the same manner as before. "According to your code I have not only to forgive the first lover, but to be grateful to the second. Your sliding scale is peculiar, Lady Elizabeth. It scarcely suits a man who has learned the rougher side of life in such a school as mine has been. We are not taught these subtleties."

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## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE POLITICIAN.

If Mr. Gladstone only knew the rough criticisms which his followers have been passing on his generalship, he would not be in very good spirits. I have heard his offering battle on the Dillon case denounced by dozens as a gross and irretrievable blunder. "It is really too provoking," exclaimed one Separatist of mark at the National Club; "everyting was going on so nicely until Mr. Gladstone's eviction got the better of his judgment." Old Parliamentary hands do not like port wine, improve with age.

The Irish Defence Union appeals for funds, to enable it to carry on the war against boycotting and other forms of intimidation. It has already done an immense amount of good by assisting the helpless victims of the National League and by showing the Irish people that there is a force of which they can avail themselves should they desire to support law and order against crime and anarchy. I trust, therefore, that the sinews of war will be at once supplied to the union. The National League draws large subsidies from the American Fenians, and wealthy England is therefore bound to come to the help of the antagonistic organisation.

"Why should not Ireland have Home Rule?" shouted a park spouter the other day. "We Englishmen have it and intend to keep it." Sarcasm had the blazing words fallen from his eloquent lips, when a temerarious-looking lady of muscular proportions shouted, "Don't make a fool of yourself, Jack; it's not you as rules our home, and you know it." And she walked him off, like an eagle with a lamb in its talons.

There is said to be a serious difference of opinion between Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh. The cause of dispute is as to which of the twain should assume the leadership of the Liberal party in the event of its falling vacant. I understand that the same contingency has given rise to sharp dissension between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley. So, there are four Richmonds in the field, not to mention Mr. Bottomley Firth and Mr. Conybeare, who are also said to aspire to the post.

Mr. William Saunders should certainly be engaged by Ally Sloper to write for his "Half Holiday." The best point of Mr. Saunders' humour is its unconsciousness. Nine out of ten who read his truly funny letter to the daily papers about an abortive meeting in Trafalgar-square probably imagined that he meant to be serious. Not a bit of it; that is a trick of his style. It was a joke, a screaming joke, the point being that the vast assembly—it numbered a score at most—could have demolished the police in a couple of minutes, if so disposed. But they forebore, remembering that although it is excellent to have a giant's strength, it should never be used against the weak.

Too much importance is being attached to the little affair on the Indian frontier in which Colonel Battye and Captain Urmutt lost their lives. Skirmishing with the Black Mountain tribes is of the commonest occurrence, owing to the necessity of punishing them for making predatory raids into our territory. On one occasion, years ago, I skirted their country when proceeding to Cashmere by the Huzur route, and I can tell you that it was a case of keeping one's eyes open and one's finger on the trigger by day and night. They are regular cutthroats, and as treacherous as bloodthirsty. The deaths of the two gallant officers will have, of course, to be avenged, but it is sheer sensational rubbish to talk of the trumpery business as "a little war."

The disloyal Irish had better have a care lest their brutal attacks on inoffensive soldiers should beget reprisals in kind. What shameful cowards they are! Mobs of hundreds armed with heavy boulders set upon two or three red coats with immense valour, but the moment the attacked are reinforced by their comrades the rapparees disperse as from a simultaneous skedaddle. And then it is shouted from the house-tops that the base and bloody British soldiery are massacring the poor Irish boys and girls.

It is to be hoped that the Government will look facts in the face and proceed at once to organise the land forces of the kingdom. We have plenty of men and plenty of money, but for the lack of organisation we stand exposed to invasion at any moment, if the Channel fleet happened to be out of the way. This should not be the case. With the enormous resources at our command, the kingdom ought to be absolutely invulnerable. The Navy is, and always must be our first line of defence, but that is no reason whatever why we should neglect the second line.

Ireland is a Christian country? Very much so; the "Isle of the Saints," you know. It must be confessed, nevertheless, that some of the inhabitants frequently conduct themselves in a curiously un-Christian manner. An old Crimean hero died the other day at Clonmany, county Donegal. He had been acting as a caretaker on an evicted farm. For that offence—not a very grave one, it was—the villagers placed his dead body under interdict, and when it was taken to the Roman Catholic cemetery for interment, a mob of ruffians refused to allow the ceremony to take place. Yet Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt can see no harm in Parnellite doings.

## WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

We were very lucky at Stockbridge on Tuesday, for though rain fell very heavily while the metropolitan division were on their journey to the Hampshire fixture, it cleared up before business commenced. The attendance was hardly up to average, but considering the unfavourable outlook, that was not surprising. The card did not promise too well, but the day's racing was interesting enough in its way.

Backers began badly by laying 3 to 1 on Hark for the Third Zetland Biennial. Hark never seemed to like his work, and was always second to his solitary opponent, Apollo. Theosophist and Robertson ran a dead heat for the Scury Welter. In the run off the younger horse readily defeated Robertson.

Link Boy, in the Thirtieth Biennial, had no difficulty in beating Scythe. Next Balderdash who came with a great rush in the betting, landed the Bury Stakes very cleverly. Rapparee was made a hot favourite for the next race, but was quite a poor second to Lily. Amphion was a very strong tip for the Champagne Stakes, and won cleverly, with Kettlebury second, and Clodpole third. The last named will pay for following. Only Donovan and Porlock started for the Bury Foal Stakes, and the Duke of Portland's colt would not have won if he were not very game.

Wednesday opened wet, and though sometimes there seemed prospect of amendment, the down-pour never fully ceased. After a walk over for the Fourth Zetland Stakes, Marioni was made very warm for the Johnstone Plate, which was very cleverly won by Hall Mark, with young M. Cannon up.

Annamite gave all the weight away, and won the Andover Stakes with a lot in hand, and Fullerton quite as easily got home first in the Stockbridge Cup. The filly by Thurio-Lady Emmeline was put about as a good thing for the Danebury Plate, and was almost as well backed as the favourite Kenegie. Neither had a show with Played Out, who fetched 520 guineas at auction. Rhythm just got first in the Beaufort Plate, after a good finish with Balderdash and Brownie. Philtre won the Mottistone Plate with a good bit to spare, and the day wound up with the success of Pantomime in the Stockbridge Foal Stakes.

Very tall scoring was recorded in the first half

of the week. The Australians did their part at Bradford, where they ran up 367 off Yorkshire's bowling. M'Donnell had 20, Bannerman 66, Bonnor 115, Edwards 35, Turner 42, and Ferrie, who went in last, 33. Yorkshire, in their first innings, were all out for 338, Hall 57, Ulster 52, Lee 53. Their second realised 344 for seven wickets, E. T. Hirsch 87, Wainwright 106, Hall 42, and the game was drawn.

Surrey gave Oxford a fair turn at fielding at the Oval on Monday and Tuesday while they put together 650, the largest score made in England in a first-class match, seven runs more than the previous record by the Australians v. Sussex in 1882. W. W. Read's contributed 238, the next best to W. G. Grace's 244 for M.C.C. v. Kent at Canterbury in 1876. Abel had 97, M. Read 41, Hender son 56. Oxford in their first innings scored 47 no wicket down, but on Wednesday rain prevented play being resumed.

Essex at Leyton scored 203 in their first innings to Somersetshire's 147. In the second, Essex had 96 for seven wickets, when the game was abandoned. H. Ross 78 for Somersetshire, and H. G. Bayton 42 and 18, H. Fowler 9 and 44, C. E. Green 66 were top scorers.

At Lord's, Cambridge at first had all the best of M.C.C., for they made 203 to Marylebone's 102. The latter, however, put rather a different complexion in the follow on, for they had 270 for five wickets only, and this they increased to 315 for seven; Chatterton 74, E. O. Powell 89, W. West 65. Chatterton made 40 in the first innings. Cambridge's best scorers were—Kemp 45, S. M. J. Woods 30, Mordaunt and Crawley 22 each.

While elsewhere runs were scored so freely, Kent, at Trent Bridge, on Tuesday, were in all day for 210 runs, made at the rate of 32 per hour. Notts had compiled 201; Gunn 72, Attewell 50 in their first innings; Kent totalled 233; L. Wilson 24, G. G. Hearne 29, W. Wright 37, C. J. M. Fox 42, Pentecost 31, A. M. Streeter Moore 36.

Nottinghamshire were all out for 112 in their second innings, and of these Gunn made exactly half. This left Kent to make 32 only to win. They lost four wickets in getting them.

The English football team, after making a draw with Castlemaine, were badly beaten by South Melbourne, and later, lost to Maryborough, after a good fight.

Mr. E. K. Fox, proprietor of the New York Police Gazette, and Kilrain's backer, is over here. He says that Mitchell can have a match with Dempsey, but I rather doubt the Englishman's meeting the lighter weight. It would answer Mitchell's purpose better to find a bigger customer, to beat whom would bring some credit.

He also stated that Teemer will start for Australia, so as to be ready to race Kemp in November. Teemer's great match with Gaudaur, recently reported, appears to have been a mere exhibition affair. The £1,000 stakes did not exist, and the people who paid gate were disgusted at the transparency of the fraud.

George Bubear has issued a challenge for himself and Pearce to double scull any other two men in England, or for Pearce to take ten seconds from East, and East ten seconds from Bubear.

## OLD IZAAK.

Attracted by the fine summerlike weather, and doubtless longing to again fill a creel with silvery roach or dace, many anglers were fishing from the bank on Sunday last between Teddington and Kew, and I should think that every punt which would float was out, and held an enthusiastic party of the same fraternity. The general sport, however, was bad, and I have only heard of one or two small barbel and a few roach and dace being taken. The reason for this, apart from the generally expressed opinion of "too early for them," is not quite plain, as the water was apparently all right as regards colour; but I fancy that the want of appetite on the part of the fish was due in a great measure to the presence of what I may perhaps term "grass water" or the drainings of riverside lawns after heavy rains.

Since the opening of the season a few large barbel have been taken above Lock, and the small stock of jack in the tideway has been further diminished by the capture of two or three under Teddington Weir, the largest weighing over 5lb. Its captor, when spinning a day or two afterwards at the same place, found his hook caught in something, on drawing it to him, he found to be a splendid specimen of night line, stretching from one side of the river to the other, with over a hundred hooks on it, baited with dead gudgeon.

This is the third night line which, by mere chance, has been taken from this part of the river within five or six weeks. There is no possibility of "refuting" evidence of this kind, that poaching does take place in the tidal waters, yet one of the first statements met with in the Thames Angling Preservation Society's Blue Book for 1887 is—"There have been no convictions during the past year."

I have just seen the further remarks which appear in the columns of a contemporary with reference to my notes as to the action of the T.A.P.S. committee in declining to receive the president of the Anglers' Association as one of their number, and while giving the writer every credit for his expressed desire to maintain an impartial attitude and allow the public to judge for themselves, I think it a question for them to decide whether he has not somewhat erred from that intention and allowed himself to become the advocate—and he is undoubtedly a skilful and experienced one in any cause—of the T.A.P.S. in this matter. I do not propose to comment further thereon at present beyond stating that I heartily concur with the writer in thinking it is high time, in the interest of anglers generally, that the truth came out, and that this matter—I know of no "dispute"—should be thoroughly sifted and ventilated.

In order that this may be done, I invite the secretary of the T.A.P.S. to give a simple affirmative, or negative, to each of the following questions:—1. Have not the Anglers' Association requested the committee of the T.A.P.S. to elect their president. Mr. Philip Geen, in virtue of their annual subscription, a member of that body without their request being acceded to? 2. Are there not grounds for supposing that, if Mr. Geen was so elected, the subscription would be increased from ten to twenty guineas? 3. Can this objection to elect Mr. Geen be justified on public grounds? If so, what are they? 4. As the correctness of my statement that Mr. Geen did report a particular case of netting, and that he did refer to a member of the committee as having bought the fish to sell again as bait, is now admitted, will the secretary of the T.A.P.S. furnish me with a complete copy of the whole of the minutes bearing on the subject, as recorded in the minute-book of the society?

I recently had an opportunity of seeing the condition of the Lea at Tottenham, and although I am informed that by the use of an article known as "Hanson's sulphurous powder," the state of it has recently been much improved, I was surprised, and wondered how fish could live at all in such water. It is, however, the opinion of the highest authorities that the only effectual remedy will be to remove the sewage bodily from the residential parts of the Lea. A scheme to this effect has already been drawn up by Sir J. Baragette, Messrs. Law and Chatterton, and Major Lamrock Flower, and it is high time that something of the kind was carried into effect.

The barrel are as forward, and in as good condition as any fish in the Thames, and there is every probability of finding them "on." It is very

noteworthy that by far the greater number of the large barbel, the eight and ten pounders, are taken when roach fishing; and this fact demonstrates the advisability, if possible, avoiding the use of the ledger bullet. I believe that the ploy of this in the water is the signal for the oldest and most experienced of them to beat a hasty retreat from the swim. I should certainly recommend, where practicable, fishing in the Nottingham style at a depth which will just allow the worm to drag along the bottom.

I have to express my obligations to Mr. Haase for his letter, for which I regret I have not space this week; also for the newspaper cutting. I also thank him for pointing out the note in my print which I regret occurred in my note last week. It should be Hurley, not Henley-on-Thames. In reply to "Butcher," the water is situated at South Norwood. The fee charged for a day ticket is, I believe, 2s. 6d., or an annual subscription of £1 1s. 6d. Apply to A. Steer, South Norwood Park, Surrey. The jack, roach, and perch fishing is very good.

Mr. Ghurney writes me:—"I am pleased to report that the South-Eastern Railway Company have generously granted us further railway concessions, as will be seen from the following letter:—"Sir,—With reference to your letter of 30th ult., I am now in a position to inform you that the fare for anglers from London to Tunbridge will be reduced from 4s. to 3s. 3d. There will be included in our list of stations to which anglers' tickets are issued, Box Hill, at 2s. 8d.; Oxted, 2s. 1d.; Red Hill, 2s.; and Edenbridge, 2s. 8d.; and that tickets will be issued from New Cross to Tunbridge, Paddock Wood, Yalding, Wateringbury, and East Farleigh, at the same fares and the same conditions as from London. I am, sir, your obedient servant, G. WHATELEY. Mr. B. Ghurney, 10, Bache-street, Hoxton, N."

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

A very curious incident happened a few days ago at the People office. One of the employees found two eggs, which afterwards proved to be sparrow's, on a coco-nut mat in the editorial ante-room. The eggs were quite warm when found, and the discoverer believes that a bird flew out of the open window as he entered, but does not feel sure as there was very little light in the room. His belief, however, is supported in some measure by the fact that a cat had been trying desperately hard to enter the room. What

puzzles me most is to account for the presence of two eggs. It would have been nothing out of the way had one been laid in a room rarely occupied by human beings. But it passes me to explain the second one. I should mention that the eggs were at once taken to the editor, who ascertained that they were still quite warm. Afterwards they were placed under a hen canary, but after sitting on them for two days she smashed both.

By a slip of the pen in my first note of last week's issue, I said that my correspondent's eggs appeared to belong to the goldfinch. Of course, as might be seen from the context, I meant chaffinch.

"J. W." kindly sends a newspaper cutting recording an incident which recently took place at Chichester. An old sow died, leaving behind eleven little pigs. A cat, who had recently been deprived of her progeny, took charge of the pigs, and having bestowed every attention on them at the present time both mother and adopted children are doing well. Cats often act as foster-mothers in this manner, and I have heard of rats and squirrels, even, being reared by them.

Mr. Grantham sends an interesting account of a wonderful talking and whistling blackbird he possesses. The bird says, "Harry, dear, are you ready? Be quick," and calls for "Paddy." It imitates the train, mews like a cat, and imitates starlings, sparrows, and thrushes, besides whistling a great deal. It certainly seems to be a wonderful blackbird.

"Pegasus" wishes to know whether I believe that certain long-horned sheep inhabiting the Rocky Mountains use their horns when leaping from crag to crag, as the means of breaking their fall. I certainly do not, although I have heard the story often enough. I think that the sheep would consider themselves much safer in trusting to their legs than to their horns. But there is no accounting for taste. Perhaps the tale originated in some of these animals accidentally coming down in the way described when taking big leaps.

Mr. Maundrell obliges us with an interesting account of a wonderful cure of a dog. The animal in question, a black and tan terrier, was caught napping by a cab in the road one evening. It had the tip of its tail cut off, an injury of some kind to one of its fore-legs, an abrasion of the skin on its head, and, worst of all, its under-jaw broken in two pieces. Everybody—including a vet. patronised by royalty—urged that it should be destroyed, in the belief that its injuries were incurable. My correspondent's wife, however, took the poor little dog to another vet., who had no claim to the prestige of the former one. He administered chloroform and extracted the broken piece of jawbone, and to the surprise of all the dog is now as well as it ever was, with the exception of a little inconvenience in the mastication of its food.

A letter appeared the other day in a daily contemporary, accusing cats of being largely concerned in the spread of diphtheria. Cats are often known to devour milk and food which has been thrown out from a sick room, and, being wandering animals, they naturally are able easily to spread the infection, not only among their feline, but also their human friends. But cats are not the only animals which are capable of spreading diseases. Dogs can do so, and so can rats and mice. Birds are believed sometimes to have carried infections from one place to another, and even the wind is found sometimes to be guilty of this.

Pallas' sand grouse has this time undoubtedly laid its eggs in this country. What a grand find would this be.

The same correspondent kindly tells me, for the information of "B. C.," that his son, who had fourteen warts on his hands, has cured them all by painting them night and morning with acetic acid.

"W. M. C." wishes to build a small aquarium with glass sides in a wood frame, for goldfish, and asks for hints with regard to size and for the best cement for this purpose, and how he is to apply it in the cheapest way for making such a tank.

Having constructed his strong wood frame of say eighteen inches by nine inches, and a depth of nine inches inside measurement, sufficient to keep half a dozen goldfish, water, seeds, and snails or beetles in good health, he will have the glass bottom and sides cut to match the frame, and give the wood-work a coat of priming paint. With regard to the cement, he cannot do better than take equal parts of white lead, red lead, and litharge. Grind the white lead in oil, then take the two other constituents dry and gradually knead them into the white lead and oil. The glass is to be bedded into this cement, and the aquarium neatly finished off and laid by foot at least a fortnight, when a varnish, composed of shellac one ounce, dissolved in methylated spirits, less than half a gill, should be painted over the exposed portions of the cement and frame. The varnish may be coloured with lampblack or vermillion, according to taste.

"Will you kindly give me a recipe for destroying hair on the chin," writes "Minnie." She adds, "I am only eighteen and have hair growing on my chin just like a gentleman, which I have to go to have shaved off. If you cannot give me a recipe for destroying the hair will you tell me how I can obliterate the whiteness after having shaved?" I wish I could help "Minnie." Another correspondent asks me to tell him how to get hair off his hands. The two queries represent a problem which has exercised medical men and other experts for generations, and, so far as I know, still remains unsolved. Plenty of "depilatories" are sold for the purpose, and in some cases have given temporary relief from the abnormal growth, but have only too often caused more or less serious injury to the skin. I, therefore, dare not recommend their use. At the best they are ant-

did they not have "bumpers"? Was it the weather, or rival attractions, or what?

On Monday evening, after his "show," Mr. Brady was at the dinner given by Messrs. Hunter at the Tivoli. So were Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. Frank Wyatt, and M. Marion. So that the gathering had a theatrical flavour, intensified by the presence, also, of Mr. H. J. Leslie and his trusty henchman, Mr. Levenson. Mr. Leslie, besides being the proprietor of the new Lyric Theatre, is the chairman of the new Tivoli company, and in his speech on this occasion gave his hearers a graphic picture of what the new music hall is to be like.

"The Double Marriage," the play by Charles Reade produced by Miss Roselle and Mr. Dacre at the Prince of Wales's on Tuesday, first saw the light at the Queen's Theatre on October 24th, 1887. Miss Fanny Addison watched the Josephine, Miss Ellen Terry the Rose, Miss H. Hodson the Jacintha, Mr. Lionel Brough the Bard, and Alfred Wiggin the Captain Kaynal. The piece was founded on Reade's novel, "White Lies," which was itself based on M. Macquet's play, "Le Chat de Granierte."

Reade's piece was virtually damned on the first night. When the young girl, Rose, by way of shielding her sister, claimed Josephine's child as her own, the audience received the avowal with disapprobation—"a roar of derision," says Mr. John Coleman, "shock the building," and Reade said he should never forget the bowl of savage laughter which followed. The author afterwards revised his work, and it is that revised version which Mr. Dacre and Miss Roselle are now playing. In the last act Miss Roselle has one fine scene, but beyond that, Tuesday's performance did not interest me.</p

## CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Moonahne*.)

Sir Edward Watkin entertained the hobbies of the House to dinner the other day. Why is Sir Edward so civil to the police? Does he want them to take up the Channel Tunnel?

The great turf trial has been the sensation of the week. What a banking account! We feel quite awed by the size of the great jockey's thousands; we are absolutely lost in our admiration of the value of Wood in chips.

An ex-secretary of the Reform Club has been imprisoned for embezzlement. The club being his employer, and not his Irish landlord, the persecution of this oppressed Liberal will not be brought before the House of Commons by the leader of the opposition.

Of course, no sooner is Mr. Dillon in durance than we are assured he is too delicate ever to come out again alive. We do not believe it; the same thing has been said of others, and has not proved true. It is difficult for martyrs to die under the Crimes Act as it was hard for some of them to live formerly—in the days before subscriptions.

IT DEFENDS NOW YOU LOOK AT A THING. (Scene: Sunday School.)—Teacher (to children): Now, can any of you tell me what benefits are? (Pause)—Teacher (persuasively): Come, come, children! I am sure some of you can answer!—Little Girl (suddenly): Please, teacher, I know!—Teacher (smiling): Well, Mary Anne, what are they?—Little Girl: Please, teacher, benefits is babies!—(A fact.)

MOONSHINE'S MATRIMONIAL COLUMN.

Eliza Ann, widow, twelve children, all under 15, would like to correspond with a gentleman with a view to matrimony. Must not have a less income than £2,000 per annum. Good looks not essential, but it will be better if he is of a patient, long-suffering nature, devoted to children, and willing to take charge of a baby at night.

Clementine, aged 17, with large dreamy sapphire eyes, sun-kissed hair, and a complexion like a dew-bathed rosebud, pines for the companionship of a sympathetic soul. One whose heart will beat with her's, and with whom she can wander through the immeasurable ecstasies of mutual confidence. Only those who have accounts at the Bank of England need apply.

Robert Wilson would like to meet with a woman who knows how to cook a dinner properly, keep the house clean, sew buttons on that will not always be coming off, hold her tongue, is not given to silly amusement, who will not require a new dress and bonnet more than once in two years, and who can get along without a servant. If such there be, she can make appointment to see R. W., and, if she satisfies him, the wedding can take place at once. Beauty not offered and looked for.

Hertie Fitzsimmyth, no occupation, no income; smokes, bets, gambles, awfully handsome, very careful about personal appearance when sober, would like to meet with a lady (doesn't matter how old) who will settle £1,000 a year on him; he, on his part, will give her his name.

I WANT A MUSSES.—Good pair of lungs, handy at "faking" up second-day greens, who can go round with the "barber and moke" when I'm on the spree; no objection to her having her two pen'orth when work's done. I'm good tempered when not "riled," and with a bit of humouring, easy to get on with. Send phothergaff.—BILL STRUSS.

A young gentleman, aged 25, very good looking, with a light tenor voice, a clever thought-reader, a pleasing conversationalist, and a thorough lady's man, would like to meet with a young person capable of admiring and appreciating his many talents, who would act as a foil to him in society. She must have an income of her own, and be of a generous nature. N.B.—It is indispensable that there be no mother-in-law or other relations.—WILLIS VERN.

(From *Punch*.)

HAPPY THOUGHT.—Mrs. Triplets: And how is your concert getting on, Herr Pfeiffer?—Eminent Violinist: Pudiful, as far as de programme is concerned—Beethoven—Schumann—Brahms! But se dicitur don't tell!! Ach! Fy se vay, Mrs. Triplets, you don't happen to haf zoch a sing as moosical infantile venomenon about you zat you could lead me for se occasion—ja? Gontzertina—pone!—gong!—anyzing will please ze Prifish Boblic, if ze performer is enter vite years oft!

ONE EVERETT OF THE SWEATING COMMISSION.—Swell (at West-end Tailor's, to the Foreman): Ah—look her, Snipson, I've been reading all about this sweating system, don'tcherno—and as I find that the things I pay you eight guineas for—ah—two-and-nix—I've made up my mind—ah—to do the thing well, without screwing you down. So—ah—just take my order for a seven-and-sixpenny dress suit!

PATENTED TITLE.—A job-master starting in business asked a poetic friend to select for him some appropriate title to put over the entrance to his establishment. "You let out riding horses?" asked the friend. "Exactly." "Well, then, advertise 'Excelsior! No more buying and being sold; try the Excelsior System!'" "Ah! but what is the Excelsior System?" asked the job-master. "Why the 'Hire System,' of course." And if the friend had been connected with the Board of Works, he would have received a couple of hundred for the suggestion.

(From *Fun*.)

HAND TO MOUTH.—First Boatman: Things is 'mazin' quiet, William. If so as some wisitor don't come along soon, you'll hev to spin that yarn 'bout the Sea-sarpint to me to keep yer hand in; Bor!—Second Boatman: Jist what I war-a-thinkin', Bor; and I'll have to wind up with tellin' ye I'm main dry, and axin' the price of a pint to keep my mouth in, Bor!

The match-making mamma is popularly supposed to be the outcome of fashionable society, and to be a dweller in the swagger quarters of the town; but this, like most popular notions, is a delusion and a snare. Thousands of poor girls in the East-end can boast of "match-making mammas" too, and the matches they make are "safety" ones—which is more than can be always said for those manufactured by their West-end rivals.

In spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. In spring a young (married) woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of spring cleaning, and her husband's to swear words.

(From *Judy*.)

AND TEE IT IS SO!—Son and Heir: Look, papa! that lady hasn't finished dressing.—Papa: Oh, yes, my boy, that's all right. It's the fashion for ladies to dress like that now, when they go to an evening party.—Son and Heir: What! with all the gentlemen there, papa?

A USE FOR THE NON-DANCING FANCY DRESS MAN.—Oh, Mrs. Smith, do please introduce Mr. Jones over there to me!—it's no good, dear, he won't dance.—No, I know; but I want to sit out with him; he goes with my dress so beautifully.

THE AY BUBBLES.—The men of Ayr showed themselves "air-brained" when they helped to inflate the great Gladestone windbag by blowing in a Sinclair. "Sink the Ay for ever!" they cried. And sunk it is in the estimation of all good men and true. Scots are proverbially canny, and—Who raised the wind for Ay? will naturally be asked.

(From *Funny Folks*.)

AN IRISH HEART'S TONS.—Doctor: And your husband's no better, Mrs. Flaherty. Did you try the hartshorn and oil?—Mrs. Flaherty: Sure an' Oi did that, sor. I've rubbed his back wid heartstone an' oil till there's not a bit av skin the soize av a post stamp, an' sorra the bit av good it's done him anyhow.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE HONEYMOON.—He: Darling, I often wonder what you saw in me to give my hand and the wealth of your love.—She: Yes, dearest, that's what everybody says.

A BLACK LOOK-OUT.—Uncle: Well, I am glad you boys are doing so well. Are you in partnership?—Nephew: Well—not exactly, uncle; but John's a doctor down here, and I'm an undertaker.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)

"There is a bar in Covent Garden, which is

open all night for the market men," said Jones. "There are several houses about Fleet-street," said Smith, "which open at two o'clock for printers, &c." "But do you know the best bar for opening at night?" asked Brown. "No. Which?" said all in chorus. "The crowbar," replied Brown, with a grin.

"We've just returned from doing Switzerland," said Mrs. Nouveau Riche. "We went up Mont Blanc." "Oh, indeed!" observed Funnyman. "And what do you think of the mountain?" "Oh! it was so stupid. We were in a fog the whole time, and couldn't see anything." "Really?" cried Funnyman. "Ah, I see! That possibly accounts for it being called Mont Blank."

"The fact of the matter is, you're a young ass," said old Smith, in anger, to his son. "You ought to know, father," answered the dutiful boy.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *St. Stephen's Review*.)

A rumour is current in usually well-informed circles to the effect that the present Emperor of Germany is suffering from a cancer in the ear. It is well known that for some time past he has been suffering from his ear, but I have first-rate authority for contradicting the mere alarm on dit. Were it unfortunately correct, however, there is nothing to what events it might lead. The present Crown Prince is but a boy, and Prince Bismarck, according to the natural order of things, cannot be expected much longer to retain the active control over European politics which he has held for the last quarter of a century.

On the other hand, Germany must at any price secure itself definitely against the revanche of France. Should the Emperor be suffering from the terrible disease which rumours attributed to him, no time is to be lost, and we should in that case, without any doubt, witness a great European war before a twelve-month has passed over our head.

For example, these same English people are tired to death of the eternal Irish Question. Well, what more easy than to organise a magnificent and well-appointed tour of the world in a first-rate ocean steamer, all expenses to be met by the government. The tour might be indefinitely prolonged for years, and if the eighty-five Irish members and their Parliamentary sympathisers were among the invited guests, long before the return of the big ship Ireland would be as happy and peaceful as the land ayeon the Tweed.

There would be no question as to the majority of the Irishmen in the House accepting the invitation. Funds have not been so plentiful of late months from across the Atlantic, and tailors' bills are in many cases pressing. No write could be served on board the great excursion vessel, as it would only put it in at ports where the Queen's mandate would be unavailable. The idea is well worthy the most serious consideration of the administration.

(From the *World*.)

There is an end to all Royal entertainments for this season; and as the death of the Emperor William stopped the Silver Wedding ball which was to have been given at Marlborough House on March 12th, so the death of the Emperor Frederick puts an end to the dance which the Prince and Princess of Wales had intended to give on July 25th or 27th, and also to the huge garden-party fixed provisionally for July 14th, at which the Queen had planned to be present.

The Prince of Wales continues to experience very bad luck with his racehorses. Not long ago a two-year-old was leased to him, whose name was changed from Peter Athole to Plantagenet; but he turned out utterly unworthy of such a high-sounding Royal appellation when recently tried at King's-cup, and has since been returned to Mr. Smith, his breeder, as worthless for racing.

The Empress Victoria will probably visit either Schwalbach or Reichenhall next month, or she may go to a climatic station in Switzerland. The Empress has suffered acutely from neuralgia during the last few months, and her nervous system is quite shattered by the manifold worries and the incessant anxieties of the last year. The Empress and her younger daughters will pay a visit to the Queen in Scotland early in the autumn, and her Imperial Majesty's present intention is to pass the winter in Italy, where she will probably reside during a considerable portion of each year. The Empress certainly will not go to the Schloss at Coblenz, as several of the daily papers have stated to be her intention; for that residence belongs to the Empress Augusta for her life, and she is expected there when she leaves Baden.

The two silver models of warships which form the jubilee gift of the Royal Navy to the Queen were to have been presented to her Majesty at Windsor next week, but now it is improbable that there will be any formal ceremony. I hear that these beautiful and splendid models are to be placed on a stand near the top of the grand staircase in Windsor Castle, where the Queen has decided to have a large number of her principal jubilee gifts arranged, under the direction of Princess Beatrice, in the course of the next few months.

(From *Truth*.)

A good deal of work remains to be done at the Hall in connection with the new wing which is to be inhabited next autumn by the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and their children, and by the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The work is to be finally completed, and all the rooms furnished and ready for occupation, by August 11th, and the Queen is to arrive at Balmoral for her autumn residence on Friday, August 24th.

It is quite expected in Court and official circles at Berlin that Princess Victoria of Prussia and Prince Alexander of Battenberg will be married as soon as the term of the bride's mourning for her father has expired. I hear that the ceremony will take place privately in England, and that the couple will reside principally in this country—an arrangement which will not be received by the public with unmixed satisfaction. Prince Alexander has no property except his Bulgarian looting, which, however, are believed to be considerable, and it is not supposed that the Emperor Frederick has left his daughters more than £50,000 each. The young Emperor William cares nothing about his sisters, which, however, is only natural, as he has seen very little of them, so that Princess Victoria is never likely to return to Berlin or Potsdam after she has become Princess Alexander of Battenberg.

The hurried visit of the Princess of Wales to Dessau last week is reported at Berlin to be connected with a project of marriage between Princess Victoria of Wales and the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, who was born in August, 1856.

(From *Truth*.)

HAND TO MOUTH.—First Boatman: Things is 'mazin' quiet, William. If so as some wisitor don't come along soon, you'll hev to spin that yarn 'bout the Sea-sarpint to me to keep yer hand in; Bor!—Second Boatman: Jist what I war-a-thinkin', Bor; and I'll have to wind up with tellin' ye I'm main dry, and axin' the price of a pint to keep my mouth in, Bor!

The match-making mamma is popularly supposed to be the outcome of fashionable society, and to be a dweller in the swagger quarters of the town; but this, like most popular notions, is a delusion and a snare. Thousands of poor girls in the East-end can boast of "match-making mammas" too, and the matches they make are "safety" ones—which is more than can be always said for those manufactured by their West-end rivals.

In spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. In spring a young (married) woman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of spring cleaning, and her husband's to swear words.

(From *Judy*.)

AND TEE IT IS SO!—Son and Heir: Look, papa! that lady hasn't finished dressing.—Papa: Oh, yes, my boy, that's all right. It's the fashion for ladies to dress like that now, when they go to an evening party.—Son and Heir: What! with all the gentlemen there, papa?

A USE FOR THE NON-DANCING FANCY DRESS MAN.—Oh, Mrs. Smith, do please introduce Mr. Jones over there to me!—it's no good, dear, he won't dance.—No, I know; but I want to sit out with him; he goes with my dress so beautifully.

THE AY BUBBLES.—The men of Ayr showed themselves "air-brained" when they helped to inflate the great Gladestone windbag by blowing in a Sinclair. "Sink the Ay for ever!" they cried. And sunk it is in the estimation of all good men and true. Scots are proverbially canny, and—Who raised the wind for Ay? will naturally be asked.

(From *Funny Folks*.)

AN IRISH HEART'S TONS.—Doctor: And your husband's no better, Mrs. Flaherty. Did you try the hartshorn and oil?—Mrs. Flaherty: Sure an' Oi did that, sor. I've rubbed his back wid heartstone an' oil till there's not a bit av skin the soize av a post stamp, an' sorra the bit av good it's done him anyhow.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE HONEYMOON.—He: Darling, I often wonder what you saw in me to give my hand and the wealth of your love.—She: Yes, dearest, that's what everybody says.

A BLACK LOOK-OUT.—Uncle: Well, I am glad you boys are doing so well. Are you in partnership?—Nephew: Well—not exactly, uncle; but John's a doctor down here, and I'm an undertaker.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)

"There is a bar in Covent Garden, which is

A TALE OF THE SEA.  
Supposed Foundering of a Vessel with All Hands.

The Cape Mail steamer, Drummond Castle, has brought news of the foundering of a large emigrant ship off Cape Agulhas, South Africa. The Drummond Castle noticed that the vessel was in distress, and stood by her for some time, but she went down suddenly with all hands, amid most fearful shrieks from the drowning people. The name of the unfortunate craft is unknown. It appears that at half past nine o'clock on the night of Sunday, June 3rd, when the Drummond Castle was off Cape Agulhas, in a heavy sea and howling gale, those on board saw a large sailing ship, with painted ports, send up signals of distress. Her foremast and topmast were standing, with the yard-arms and sails tattered, but her mainmast was gone, and only a stump of her mizzen-mast was remaining. The Drummond Castle approached as near as possible to the distressed vessel, which continued showing blue lights, throwing up rockets, and burning tar-barrels as an indication of her desperate condition. On one occasion the Drummond Castle approached her very closely, considering the state of the weather, and her master, Captain Winchester, caused her to be hauled, stating that he would be prepared to take the crew on board if it could be managed. The reply came back that all the boats were gone, and that the vessel was in a disabled state and uncontrollable.

## An Anxious Night.

Thereupon Captain Winchester intimated that he would stand by until daybreak, with a view of rendering assistance, and preparations were made to this end. The distressed ship continued showing blue lights and rockets, and the Drummond Castle kept as near as possible to her, going round and round her. The night was dark, and the sea running mountains high, so much so that any attempt to lower a boat must inevitably have been attended with further loss of life. Suddenly, at 3.30 on Monday morning, when a high sea was running, the lights disappeared under circumstances which leave little doubt that the unfortunate ship foundered, with all hands on board. The Drummond Castle at once steamed to and over the place where the vessel was last seen; but nothing more was to be perceived. After cruising about until daylight and finding nothing, the Drummond Castle continued her voyage, and arrived in Table Bay thirteen hours behind her usual time. The name of the distressed vessel could not be ascertained, and there was nothing to lead to her identification. It is considered by one of the crew of the Drummond Castle that the lost craft was a large emigrant ship. She was running before the wind, and there appeared to be no one on deck but the captain and two men, who were lashed to the wheel. All the passengers appeared to be battened down, just as the captain shouted, "I have lost my boat," a fearful and heartrending wail was borne through the air. The ship was then driven before the gale ahead of the Drummond Castle; but as soon as possible to the westward. We bore down to the spot, nothing could be seen but one seething mass of foam. It is said that one of the officers of the Drummond Castle volunteered to put off to the unfortunate vessel; but Captain Winchester, recognising the almost certainty of failure and further loss of life from such an attempt, declined to allow the proceeding. The weather is described as something terrific, and such as to render a rescue impossible.

## Official Report.

The following official report as to the circumstances was furnished by Captain Winchester.—JUNE 3RD.—During a fresh gale from N.W.W., when Aguila's Light bore E. by N. 13 miles, at 9.40 p.m., we observed signals of distress to the westward. We bore down to the distressed ship, going as close to her as practicable. At midnight we passed close by the distressed ship. At midnight we passed close by the distressed ship. When we found her to be a large vessel, with foremast and stump of mizzen-mast only standing, and heavy list to port, the cargo having apparently shifted. When passing to leeward, in the hope that she might get her boats away, she hauled us, but all we could distinguish was, "I have lost my boat." I then determined to remain by the ship until daylight, as, owing to the heavy and confused sea, it was impossible to get one of my boats away with any prospect of success. We remained in close proximity to the distressed ship, never losing sight of her, until 3.30 a.m. on June 4th, when suddenly she disappeared. After this it was seen but one seething mass of foam. It is said that one of the officers of the Drummond Castle volunteered to put off to the unfortunate vessel; but Captain Winchester, recognising the almost certainty of failure and further loss of life from such an attempt, declined to allow the proceeding. Evidence was given for the defence that the defendant, instead of receiving £100 a year, had, after she left the Cottage Hospital and became a parish nurse, only 10s. a week and board and lodging. All the rest was pure invention. It was also said that the defendant was in such a condition of health that she could not appear in court. Mr. Justice Charles, having looked at the letters, said that he had come to the conclusion that there should be judgment for the defendant upon the ground that the plaintiff had exonerated her from the performance of her promise. The defendant had warned him that if he married her he would have for a wife an invalid who would be lying on a couch half her time. She was quite right, therefore, in seeking to break off the engagement. Judgment for the defendant, but without costs.

## DEATH SENTENCE FOR WIFE MURDER.

At the Oxford Assizes Robert Upton, a labourer, 61, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife Emma, at Milton-under-Wychwood, near Chipping Norton, on May 23rd. The evidence was to the effect that the prisoner had been

**LAST WEEK'S  
LAW AND POLICE.**  
Queen's Bench Division.  
(Before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a Special  
Jury.)

JENNER AND OTHERS V. THE CONSTITUTIONAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., said that it would not be necessary to go into any matters of which complaint was made in this case. The action was for damages for a libel which had been published in the *St. Stephen's Review*, in reference to the plaintiffs, Messrs. Jenner, Knewstubb and Co., and some of their customers had taken a very serious view of what had been said. They, therefore, had felt bound to bring this action, though without any desire to make money out of it. This being so, an arrangement had been come to that there should be judgment for the plaintiffs for £200, with the costs.—Mr. Morton Smith, for the defendants, wished to express, as his clients had done previously, their great regret that they had been induced by statements made to them to publish what was complained of. They never intended to convey the imputations that Messrs. Jenner and Knewstubb thought were conveyed, and they much regretted that any inconvenience had arisen to them from it.—Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for £200 and costs.

(Before Mr. Justice Field and a Special Jury.)

MATHEWS V. LONDON STREET TRAMWAYS COMPANY.—The plaintiff in this case, a clerk to the Hornsey Local Board, sought to recover damages for personal injuries which he sustained on Jubilee day, the 20th of June last year, as he alleged, through the negligence of the company's servants.—It appeared that on the day in question he was riding on an outside seat of an omnibus starting from the Archway Tavern, Highgate, and while the bus was proceeding along the Fortescue-road, Kentish Town, it came into collision with one of defendants' trams, and plaintiff was thrown off and sustained a permanent injury to his right arm. His case was that the omnibus, which was proceeding at a slow pace, was driven on to the tramway to pass a truck which was standing close to the kerb. A tramcar was coming in an opposite direction, and although the bus driver shrank to those in charge of it to stop they did not do so. The consequence was that before the bus was quite off the metals at the spot where the accident happened the metals were out of repair, they having sunk below the granite, and that in consequence of this the bus "skidded," thus preventing from clearing the metals in time to avoid an accident. For the defence, however, it was alleged that the omnibus was coming along at a speed of between seven and eight miles an hour on the wrong side of the road, and that the driver of defendants' car shouted, blew his whistle and put his break on, and did his utmost to avoid the accident, but without success. It was also said that the car was coming up hill at a walking pace at the time of the occurrence, and that the driver of the bus pulled across the heads of the train horses in order to get to his proper side of the road, and thus caused the accident. Further, it was denied that the road was out of repair.—Mr. Vaughan Williams represented the plaintiff; while Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Atherton Jones appeared for the defendant company.—The jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant company.—Judgment accordingly, with costs.

**Court of Appeal.**

(Before the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Lindley.)

THE QUEEN V. INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS IN THE MATTER OF THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—In this case the Cape Copper Mining Company had applied to the Divisional Court for a mandamus directed to the Special Income-tax Commissioners, directing them to issue an order in favour of the applicants to the Treasury to repay certain sums overpaid for income-tax by the company in the years 1854-5 and 6, in accordance with a certificate which they had obtained from the General Income-tax Commissioners for the City of London. The General Income-tax Commissioners having been satisfied by the company that they had paid income-tax in excess of their income, issued their certificate in respect of the years in question. The special commissioners, however, declined to grant an order on the Treasury for more than one year's excess of payments, holding that the general commissioners had no power under the Income-tax Acts to grant a certificate for more than the year. The Queen's Bench Division refused a mandamus, upholding the decision of the special commissioners.—Their lordships reversed the decision of the court below, and directed that the money claimed be repaid with interest.

**Probate and Divorce Division.**  
(Before Mr. Justice Butt and a Common Jury.)

BUTLER V. BUTLER.—BUTLER V. BUTLER AND BURNHAM.—These were consolidated suits. In the first the wife sought a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, an auctioneer, living at Nottingham. He denied the charges, and, in a cross-petition, he alleged that his wife had been guilty of adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Walter James Burnham, alleging that he was the father of the second child. These charges were denied.—The parties were married in 1881 clandestinely, and against the wishes of Mrs. Butler's relatives. They went on their wedding tour to Matlock. According to the evidence of the petitioner, her husband assaulted her shortly after the marriage and blackened her eyes. On one occasion she got hold of a letter which was written to her husband. It commenced, "Dearest Bob," and went on to say that the writer could not live without him, it being signed, "Annie Johnson." Her husband got the letter from her, and struck her with his hands. He used to say that her face became black if he looked at her. (Laughter.) On one occasion there was a village demonstration against her husband and Mrs. Johnson. There was some "rough music" and a song was sung "appropriate to the occasion." (Laughter.) The words of the song were talked about all over the village. It was proposed that the witness should give the words, but the learned judge said it would be nothing without the music. (Laughter.)—Mr. Denne: I do not know the tune, my lord. (Renewed laughter.)—Mrs. Butler: I know the words.—Mr. Justice Butt: It will be then a song "without words." (Laughter.)—Counsel on behalf of Mr. Butler, however, objected, and the learned judge allowed the objection.—In answer to further questions the witness said that on the occasion of the village demonstration her husband came to the window and presented a pistol. Mrs. Johnson was in the same room as her husband.—To the judge: She was about 40 years of age.—The case was adjourned.

**City Summons Court.**

EXCITING SCENE IN THREADNEEDLE-STREET.—William Waller, driver, in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company, was charged on a police summons with driving his horse and omnibus to the common danger of the public in Threadneedle-street.—Police-constable 648 gave evidence that on the afternoon of the 15th June defendant endeavoured to pass an opposition bus in Threadneedle-street. He was prevented several times by the traffic from doing so, and on making a fourth attempt, he came into collision with it. As soon as he got clear, he pulled into the middle of the road, almost smashing into a cab, which he brought to a sudden standstill. When he got clear of this he made another effort to pass the opposition, but he came into collision with another cab. He pulled away from this, but had only gone a few yards further when he collided with another cab, cutting several of the spokes of the wheels and breaking off one of the lamps. Witness then stopped him and compelled him to get down from the seat. A crowd of persons collected, and the occurrence produced a consternation in the street. Defendant, when his number was taken, said it was all the fault of the "odd" bus, which first of all collided with him.—A witness was called in support of the constable's statement.—Defendant called two gentlemen, who were passengers in his omnibus, both of whom denied that he was racing, and laid all the blame upon the driver of the opposition omnibus.—The constable, recalled, said when he first saw the defendant he was trying to pass the other man, and the latter was urging his horses forward. Both men were shouting at each other.—Mr. Alderman Evans said that this was an age of competition, but as a magistrate he objected to such competition as this. He believed both the drivers were to blame, and if both had been before him he should have fined them both.—He should fine the defendant 10s. and costs.

**Guildhall.**

WATCHES ON THE HIRE SYSTEM.—Edward McKill, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, was summoned at the instance of Messrs. Wright and Co., London Wall, musical instrument makers, jewellers, &c.—Mr. Conrade Davis appeared in support of the summons, and stated that this was a summons against the defendant for detaining a watch. It had been obtained on what was known as the hire system, and the terms of the agreement were that the defendant was to pay so much per month, and if these were regularly paid the watch became the property of the hirer. If not, the watch was to be returned. The defendant, in this instance, had failed to keep up the payments, and application had been made for the watch to be returned. This had not been done, and he (Mr. Davis) now asked for an order for defendant to give up the watch.—Mr. Alderman Evans: Let me understand. If a person pays so much of an article, and yet fails in a payment, you can come upon him to deliver up that article, without taking any account of what he had paid.—Mr. Davis: That is so; but if—. The Alderman: I only wish to understand.—The defendant said that he was prepared to complete the bargain; but he had been rather pushed lately.—The Alderman: Well, when can you pay the next instalment?—Mr. Davis: I can pay 10s. on the 1st of July, and 10s. on the 1st of every month afterwards.—The Alderman: Very well; I will adjourn the case for a month, in order to give you an opportunity of doing as you say.—Mr. Davis: Will you make an order for the watch to be given up, I giving a guarantee that the watch shall be handed to the defendant?—The Alderman: No; certainly not. I will make no such order. I will adjourn the case.—Mr. Davis: May I say—The Alderman: If you say anything more I shall perhaps make some very strong remarks on this matter.—The case was then adjourned.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Messrs. Wilkins and Co., of 112, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, was summoned by the same firm for unlawfully detaining a gold watch, value £7 13s. The facts were similar to the other case.—Mr. Davis asked for an order for the watch to be given up.—Defendant: I shall be glad to give it up, and get out of the clutches of these people. I got this watch on the hire system, through a fellow clerk, who took the agency of Wright's. I paid a deposit of £1, but the watch never kept time. Then complainants summoned me at the Wandsworth County Court for this £7 13s. I made a mistake in the day, and they got judgment with costs.—The Alderman: What! They have got judgment in the County Court and then come here for the watch to be given up?—Mr. Davis: That is so, but—. The Alderman: I shall make no order. If you will give the defendant a full receipt for the matter, and so clear him of the county court summons, no doubt he will give up the watch.—Defendant: I will gladly do so, and so get out of their clutches.—Mr. Davis: I will give the receipt on payment of costs.—The Alderman: I will make no order as to costs; certainly not.—Mr. Davis: I will make out the receipt if the defendant will give up the watch.—The Alderman: You must make out the receipt here.—This having been done, the watch was handed over to the prosecutors.—The alderman said that he did not like the appearance of the prosecution in either of these cases.

**Marlborough-street.**

THE CHARGE OF BURNING A CHILD.—Julia Magon, 23, a cook, of 104 F. Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, was charged with causing the death of her infant child on the 3rd June.—Martha Doubleday, lady's maid, in the same service, said that about half past four o'clock on the morning of the 3rd June she was awakened by the cry of an infant, which appeared to proceed from the prisoner's bed-room. She called up the parlourmaid, and they both proceeded to Mrs. Magon's room, the door of which she herself opened. They asked her what was the matter: she replied, "Nothing." Miss Simon remarked, "Oh, you have had a baby." Magon replied, "Oh, there is nothing; it is all right." They then went downstairs to the housekeeper, Mrs. Batty, and on going up again with that lady, found Magon in the kitchen, wearing an ulster and washing some linen. She again said that nothing was wrong when questioned by Mrs. Batty. There was a fire burning in a close range, and the prisoner having been sent to bed they all of them looked into the stove, and saw what they believed to be the remains of a child's body. Mrs. Batty having given the prisoner some tea, went downstairs and told her husband what had occurred, and a medical man and the police were sent for.—Jane Simon, the fellow servant of the first witness, entered the witness-box, but just as she was about to give evidence the prisoner gave indications of an approaching fit, and by the advice of Mr. Kemp, the divisional surgeon, was remanded for a week, the magistrate ordering her instant removal in a cab.

TERRIBLE MARRIED LIFE.—Eliza Arnold, an elderly woman, from Cheltenham-street, was charged with assaulting her husband by striking him with an iron bowl. The parties have lived a "cat-and-dog life" for some time past.—According to the evidence of the complainant, the woman, when in a state of drunkenness, on Friday inflicted a heavy blow on his head, causing a large wound, from which the blood flowed freely.—A constable said that when he was called to the disturbance he found that the prisoner was perfectly sober. When asked by the magistrate what she had to say in defence, she told a pitiable story of the manner in which her husband had systematically ill-treated her. He was in the habit of striking her with a heavy stick, and of beating her unmercifully. At times he knocked her down when only partially dressed in her bed-room, and she had to fight him as best she could with her feet. He bit her on the hands and kicked her, and altogether acted like a thorough brute. On Sunday he smashed what little furniture they had left, and threw some of it through the window into the street. In his fury he took her little bird and dashed out its brains against the wall. What she did was in self-defence. The furniture belonged to her.—Complainant: Why, you ain't got any.—Prisoner: No, because you have broken and torn it all up except the bed that I lie on.—Mr. Newton ordered her to enter into her own recognisances of 50s. to reappear with her witnesses, when the history of her past life would be inquired into.—The woman was then released from custody.

**Marylebone.**

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Dennis Enright, 22, labourer, was charged with violently assaulting Ellen Malligan, a single woman, while in Lissom-street, on Friday night. It was shown that the prosecutrix, who worked at an upholsterer's, was returning home between nine and ten o'clock, when she stopped to speak to a friend in Lissom-street. The prisoner, who was a complete stranger to her, came up and threw his hat at her. She walked away, and he followed and kicked her on the legs. Afterwards he struck her and kicked her in the stomach three or four times, and she became insensible. The attention of a constable was called to her, and with assistance he ultimately brought the prisoner to her round. Afterwards he arrested the prisoner,

and on he read the charge, he said that the woman struck him first. He now said that he was very sorry for what he had done; he had been drinking.—Mr. Cooke observed that he had committed a gross outrage on the woman, and he sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PUGILIST.—James Hayes, 28, described as a porter, but known as Boss Hayes, a pugilist, was charged on remand with unlawfully and carnally knowing Rosina Philbin, a girl under the age of 16, viz., 14 years and 1 month.—Mr. Baker, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. Palmer, solicitor, defended.—As was reported last week, Hayes and the girl Philbin went to a coffee-house near the Euston-road. It was alleged that the prisoner pushed her into a bed-room and locked the door. He then told her to undress, and said that if she did not he would tear the things off her. She afterwards undressed, and he then committed the offence with which he was charged. The prisoner gave her a sovereign.—In cross-examination she said that her father questioned her, and she told him what had happened. She went into some public-houses with the prisoner, and had drunk with him. She did not complain to any one of him. The prisoner was a stranger to her. She did not tell him how old she was. Being now further cross-examined, she said that the prisoner did not attempt to pull her things off. When they got out of the cab there was a constable on the beat, but she made no complaint to him. The prisoner got into bed first and she followed him. There was a conversation as to age, and the prisoner asked her how old she was and how long she had been at that game? She told him that she was 17. The sovereign was given her over night. She thought that it was extraordinary, but she asked no questions.—In reply to the magistrate she said that the conversation about the age took place in a public-house.—Detective Webb, D. Division, stated that on the 9th June he arrested the prisoner. The girl's father charged him with committing a rape on his daughter. The prisoner said, "How can you say I was guilty?"—Mr. Palmer having addressed the magistrate on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Cooke said that the case was one for a jury to decide, and he should commit the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court, not under the Criminal Amendment Act, but for rape. He consented to take bail for the prisoner's appearance.

**Worship-street.**

ROBBERY BY A NURSE.—Alice Sophie Wheelhouse, 19, and Elizabeth Wheathouse, 23, sisters, were charged, the elder with stealing a gold brooch, a silver watch, five jewellery cases, a silver bangle, and other articles of jewellery, value £18, the property of Ellen Mary Pascall, and the younger prisoner with pledging a portion of the property.—The evidence showed that the prisoner Elizabeth was employed as nurse in the family of Mr. Pascall, landlord of the Sturt Arms, tavern, Norton. The property in question belonged to Mr. Pascall's sister, who kept a boarding-house in Dalby-square, Margate, and had left it in his charge. In May last she wrote to her employer to be sent to her. Mr. Pascall sent the goods packed, but subsequently learned from his sister that a watch, a pair of earrings (gold), a bracelet, and several other articles were missing from her goods. Inquiries were made, and on Friday night the prisoner Elizabeth was taxed with having taken the goods, and asked to give up the pawn-tickets. After considerable denial and hesitation she said that she had pawned some of the things and her sister some, but that the tickets were destroyed. The nurse had, it appeared, been very greatly trusted in the house of Mr. Pascall, professing entire devotion to her employer and the children, and even directing suspicion to other persons employed. She was frequently visited by her younger sister, and there was no doubt that Alice Wheathouse had received some of the property, and been instructed to pawn the same. Elizabeth Wheathouse pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Alice was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., or suffer a month's imprisonment for unlawful pawning.

**Lambeth.**

THE WEALTHY BARMAN.—Frederick Felgate, 22, barman, was charged on remand, before Mr. Birrell, Q.C., with stealing marked money from the Black Horse Tavern, Brixton-road, belonging to his master. As reported in the People last week, prisoner was found in possession of a large sum of money, and he was remanded by Mr. Birrell in order to make restitution if he thought fit.—Mr. Maitland, who attended to prosecute on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London, now said that the prisoner had since the remand written a letter (produced) to Mr. Lewis of the Blackwall Hotel, a former employer, and whilst expressing his guilt desired to make restitution, at the same time hoping to be leniently dealt with.—Mr. Maitland added that the legal gentleman for the prisoner had advised him to the contrary.—Mr. Bolton, who defended, said he knew nothing of the letter sent by the prisoner.—Mr. Maitland then proceeded to call evidence with regard to the passing of the marked money.—Mr. Birrell said he would still give the prisoner an opportunity of for once acting honestly, and then he should know how to deal with the case.—The prisoner consulted his solicitor, who said that the prisoner admitted stealing about £100 and would give that up.—Mr. Birrell said he did not intend to receive any such offer or divide the matter at all. The whole amount was, in his opinion, the result of the plundering by the prisoner of his employer. He would hear no more in the matter, and fully committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Surrey Sessions.

**Westminster.**

CARRIAGE ROBBERY.—Charles Stewart, 28, a fairly well dressed man, who gave no account of himself, and said he had no fixed abode, was charged with stealing a hand-bag containing cards, &c., the property of Mrs. Grace L. Walker, of Lennox Gardens, Chelsea, from an open carriage.—Mrs. Walker identified the hand-bag produced by the police, and stated that on Friday it was taken from her carriage outside a house in Cadogan-place, where she was visiting. Subsequently she saw the prisoner in custody.—Thomas Rout, coachman to Mrs. Walker, stated that while his lady was in the house a coachman belonging to another vehicle called out to him and directed his attention to the prisoner, who ran away. Witness drove after him and gave him in charge.—Prisoner: I came back at the request of the witness, and confronted the man who told him of the robbery.—Police-constable Russell, 238 B, stated that when the coachman Rout called his attention to the prisoner the latter was walking. Witness asked him what he had done with the bag which he had under his coat. He disclaimed all knowledge of it, and said the whole thing was a mistake. The bag was found in an enclosure by which he had passed. No one else was near at the time.—The prisoner and his assistant said they thought the prisoner was known, and Inspector Saven, A. Division, asked for a remand, as of late there had been many complaints of robberies from open carriages.—Mr. Partridge remanded the prisoner in custody.

**Southwark.**

THREATENING HIS GRANDMOTHER.—James Woodruffe, a young man, described as a labourer, Ellen Malligan, a single woman, while in Lissom-street, on Friday night. It was shown that the prosecutrix, who worked at an upholsterer's, was returning home between nine and ten o'clock, when she stopped to speak to a friend in Lissom-street. The prisoner, who was a complete stranger to her, came up and threw his hat at her. She walked away, and he followed and kicked her on the legs. Afterwards he struck her and kicked her in the stomach three or four times, and she became insensible. The attention of a constable was called to her, and with assistance he ultimately brought the prisoner to her round. Afterwards he arrested the prisoner,

time to keep the peace, as he was a dangerous man.—Mr. Shell: A ruffian, in fact.—Witness: Yes.—The prisoner said that he was annoyed. He admitted he had been convicted before.—Mr. Shell said the accused evidently required taming. He would send him to prison for one month with hard labour, and if he came there again he would undoubtedly go to prison for a long period.

**Wandsworth.**

THEYS FROM SHOP DOORS.—A boy, named James Torrens, 28, was charged with being concerned in stealing four caps from outside 229 Battersea Park-road.—The prisoner was stated to belong to a gang of young thieves, and he was heard to say that he would "nick" the caps which were exposed for sale outside the shop. On Friday watch was kept, and the prisoner was seen to drag the caps from the nail. He was pursued, and on being arrested said, "I did sneak them but have never been lagged (in custody) before."—Mr. M. Williams said the prisoner evidently knew the language of thieves. (Laughter.)—The mother came forward and asked the magistrate to send him on a training ship, but Mr. M. Williams said a flogging would do him more good.—The owner of the caps asked the magistrate to make an example of the prisoner, as he and other tradesmen had been robbed continually.—Mr. M. Williams ordered the prisoner to receive eight strokes from a birch rod. The punishment was carried out in the goller's room.

**Greenwich.**

BURGLARIES AT FOREST HILL AND HONOR OAK.—Henry Shillingsworth, 25, coach painter; Charles Odell, 24, grocer; Sophia Odell, his wife; Elizabeth O'Donnell, ginger-beer bottler, all of 714, Garfield-road, Peckham, and Sarah Collins, 19, of 13, Fenham-road, Peckham, were charged, on remand, with being concerned in a number of burglaries at Forest Hill and elsewhere, and George Hope, 20, of 13, Fenham-road, was charged with burglariously entering Walton Lodge, Honor Oak, and stealing therefrom a pair of boots and other articles.—Detective-sergeant Winzer, said he saw Hope in custody on the 9th June he arrested the prisoner. The girl's father charged him with committing a rape on his daughter. The prisoner said, "How can you say I was guilty?"—Mr. Palmer having addressed the magistrate on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Cooke said that the case was one for a jury to decide, and he should commit the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court, not under the Criminal Amendment Act, but for rape. He consented to take bail for the prisoner's appearance.

**HONOR OAK.**

—Henry Shillingsworth, 25, coach painter; Charles Odell, 24, grocer; Sophia Odell, his wife; Elizabeth O'Donnell, ginger-beer bottler, all of 714, Garfield-road, Peckham, and Sarah Collins, 19, of 13, Fenham-road, Peckham, were charged, on remand, with being concerned in a number of burglaries at Forest Hill and elsewhere, and George Hope, 20, of 13, Fenham-road, was charged with burglariously entering Walton Lodge, Honor Oak, and stealing therefrom a pair of boots and other articles.—Detective-sergeant Winzer, said he saw Hope in custody on the 9th June he arrested the prisoner. The girl's father charged him with committing a rape on his daughter. The prisoner said, "How can you say I was guilty?"—Mr. Palmer having addressed the magistrate on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Cooke said that the case was one for a jury to decide, and he should commit the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court, not under the Criminal Amendment Act, but for rape. He consented to take bail for the prisoner's appearance.

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**THE TURF LIBEL CASE.****Jockey Wood and the Horse Success**

In the Queen's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury the action of *Wood v. Cox* came on for trial. The plaintiff is the well-known jockey, Charles Wood, and the defendant Mr. William St. Cox, editor and publisher of the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*.—The statement of claim alleged that the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published of the plaintiff, in his capacity of professional jockey, the following:—"There was a great deal said concerning the Everett scandal, but how about the running of Success at Lewes and Alexandra Park, when Charley Wood nearly pulled its head off on each occasion? Meaning that the plaintiff unfairly and dishonestly rode the horse to prevent its winning. The plaintiff claimed £5,000. The counsel engaged were—*for the plaintiff*, Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Pollard; and for the defendant Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Mathews.

**The "Motive."**

Continuing his speech for the defence on Monday, Sir Charles Russell addressed himself to the question of motive on the part of Wood to pull a horse. Motive can be found in the opportunities which "pulling" in some form or other, more or less vulgar or artistic, afford Wood of making the large income of £5,000 or £6,000 a year, of which only about £1,900 came from legitimate fees for mounts. Sir Charles enumerated a few methods of pulling. The first was telling some one in the ring that a particular horse would not win, an intimation that the horse may safely be betted against. Another vulgar method was going for a certain horse, and a third was to allow a horse to run badly in minor engagements so as to be favourably handicapped for important engagements for the benefit of those "in the swim." The more artistic methods of pulling, Sir Charles passed by for the time, and went on to say it was admitted by the plaintiff himself and by his witnesses that he had an evil reputation on the turf for pulling. Wood shrank from legal proceedings against the *Sportman* and *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, and it was only on the eve of a full inquiry by the Jockey Club that he renewed his threats and began legal proceedings against the defendant. Sir Charles laid much stress on the inaction of Wood with the view of showing the weakness of his case. In December last year the stewards of the Jockey Club would have renewed his license if he could have shown that he would commence a bona fide inquiry in a court of law. On the 6th January Mr. Weatherby, secretary to the club, wrote to the plaintiff asking him what he had done or was going to do. So the inquiry was adjourned, and Wood practically replied in the coolest possible manner that he had done nothing and was going to do nothing in the absence of General Owen Williams, then in India. After hearing Mr. Robert Peck and others, friendly as they were to Wood, the stewards came to an adverse decision, and suspended his license, and it was only after that, on the 27th of February in the present year, that legal proceedings were commenced against the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*. Coming to the paragraph in the defendant's paper, Sir Charles ridiculed the idea that an anonymous paragraph in the defendant's paper had influenced the Jockey Club. Wood lost his licence through the inquiry asked for by General Williams at Wood's own request, and if he had received any damage through this action the fault was not the defendant's, and the claim for damages fell to the ground. He contended that the action was not against the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* but proceedings taken after, and in consequence of the refusal of Wood's license, by way of appeal against the decision of the Jockey Club. It was material that some idea should be given of the true position of the Jockey Club and of their functions. They were a purely voluntary association, and had no charter or statute. They exercised their jurisdiction in so far as they were supported by the judgment and the approbation of men interested in racing. They had acquired but one racecourse, that at Newmarket, and had the right to say that any one who violated their rules and regulations should be disqualified from racing horses at meetings where their rules were in force. Their sanction would be idle if there existed any real ground among the public and owners and trainers against their jurisdiction, for they could set up racecourses all over the country, and carry on meetings wholly independent of the Jockey Club. As far as Wood's reputation was concerned, he could rely upon the evidence already given, but he could rely upon the evidence in the box, including the Dukes of Beaufort and Portland. In olden times the trainer was a groom and the jockey a stable boy and servant. Now the trainer was the master of the owner, and the jockey seemed to be the master of both. (Applause, which was suppressed.)

**Lord Marcus Beresford in the Box: Sensational Evidence.**

Lord Marcus Beresford, examined by Sir Charles Russell, said that he was official starter for the Jockey Club. He had had opportunities of forming an opinion of the reputation of Wood. He had had an opportunity of judging since he became starter in 1885.—What is his reputation?—Bad. Wood had this reputation among serious men of the turf.—By serious men?—Witness meant men qualified to judge.—By Sir Charles Russell: He did not mean those who beat their half-dollars. (Laughter.) Witness started Success in the race at Lewes. Success started three-quarters of a length in advance of the other horses. It was true that Success started by three lengths. By a bad reputation witness meant that the jockey pulled horses.—Cross-examined by Sir Henry James: Are you a serious man? (Laughter.) When I am at work—There are times when you are not serious! I am jocular sometimes. (Laughter.) Do you call the Duke of Portland a serious man? When he is at work.—What do you mean by that? I think if you ask him a serious question in a serious manner he will give you a serious answer.—Do you suggest that he engaged a jockey who was dishonest? I have known men put him up who said he was dishonest.—That is not an answer. Do you say that the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Hartington, Mr. Vyner, Lord Edmund Somerset, Sir Frederick Johnson, Mr. James Lowther, and Lord Cadogan are serious men? Yes.—And do you suggest to the jury that they would employ a dishonest jockey? I suppose they would not put him up if they thought him dishonest, but those are not all the people on the turf.—Agreed, but they are on the turf, and your answer was that all serious men thought this of Wood.—Well, I am speaking for myself more than anybody else when I said serious. (Laughter.) We now know that when you said all serious men, you were speaking of yourself in a general way. Then is that your general way of taking away a man's character? You have sworn that all serious men entertain this opinion, and by that you mean yourself.—I say I am in a better position to judge than others.—You have said that all serious men entertain that opinion? I mean serious men as a rule.—When you said all serious men, did you include these names? Read them and I will tell you.—Do you charge them with employing a man whom they believed to be dishonest? They might have a reason for doing it.—Do you charge these persons with employing a man whom they believed to be dishonest? I know they did employ him.—Knowing that they employed him, do you suggest that they believed him to be dishonest? I cannot say.—Do you leave it in doubt? I cannot say.—Then you leave it in doubt whether the persons I have named employed a man whom they believed to be dishonest? Yes.—Do you consider it honourable for an owner to employ a jockey he believes to be dishonest?—I do not consider it honourable myself. I do not know that Lord Hartington or Earl Cadogan knew that Wood rode for them.—Would the owner if he knew it give instructions not to employ such a jockey again?—Not if he won the race. (Laughter.)

I do not make such an assertion about Lord Hartington and Lord Cadogan. The matter is not under their management at all. I say they could not walk about the world without knowing about Wood.—Oh, don't talk about walking about the world.—Well, sit down in the world, then. (Laughter.) I say that the owners could not have put Wood up, not knowing that he was a dishonest jockey.—Do you consider that honourable conduct on their part?—I am not paid as an official of the Jockey Club to criticise other people's conduct.—Witness further stated that he had reported Wood twice to the stewards. Wood had complained of him for an unfair start. He believed seven out of every ten jockeys were honest. The witness continued: I swear that at Derby Tessie did not slip at all, although White, the jockey who rode it, said it did.—Don't you believe him?—No, I only believe seven out of every ten jockeys. I have the same opinion with regard to people in every walk of life. (Laughter.) I can count the jockeys who have a bad name upon the fingers of one hand, and Wood is among the number.

**Major Egerton and the Duchess of Montrose.**

Major Egerton, the official handicapper to the Jockey Club, was the next witness called. He said that among the large majority of men who made racing a study Wood's character was as bad as it could be regarded as pulling horses and malpractices. Wood had had that reputation for the last four or five years. If Success's running at Lewes and Alexandra Park was his true form he could not have been handicapped for the Derby race.

The witness was cross-examined by Sir Henry James. He said he took precautions against Success in handicapping. He put more weight upon him than he ought, thinking he might have been pulled last year. There was such a thing as honest in-and-out running in a race. He had complained to the stewards at Doncaster as to Wood's conduct. Wood was not exactly acquitted, but they had not sufficient evidence before them. If they had known then of Mr. Clarke's evidence this case would not now be before the court.—Cross-examined, the witness said he believed that with the exception of three or four jockeys Wood's reputation was exceptional.—The Dowager-Duchess of Montrose was then examined. She said she had taken an interest in racing for a good many years, and run horses. Wood had ridden for her and had made him presents. Wood's reputation as a rider was not very good. He had a good reputation among racing people for riding honestly at times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, the witness said her late husband, Mr. Crawford, took an active interest in the turf. Wood rode for him. In 1883 she wrote to Wood that her husband was dangerously ill, and at his request enclosed him a cheque for £200 as a present. It was impossible she could have instructed Sir John Astley to engage Wood as her first jockey in 1883, as she had leased her horses to Sir Frederick Johnstone. Wood rode for her in 1887 in the Liverpool Cup and the Lancashire Handicap. Wood also rode for her in the Ascot Hunt Cup last year. She did not interfere as to who rode her horses. She left it to her trainer. Wood won the Ascot Hunt Cup for her. She did not give him a present of £400 for riding that race; it was for general riding for the year. Her trainer was Taylor.—Lord Dorset was the next witness. He said that when Wood rode for him his character was good. It was hardly bad now, but not so good as it was when he rode for him.—Mr. Hungerford said Wood's reputation on the turf was an evil one. He had been racing fourteen or fifteen years, but had no horses now. He trained in Sherrard's stables, and his racing stud was sold last year. Wood rode for him whilst he was trained at Sherrard's.—Mr. George Lambton said he was present at Lewes when Primrose Boy won. Within 100 yards of home Success looked like winning. Wood did absolutely nothing to win. Wood's reputation for years had been excessively bad.—Cross-examined: Witness said Wood did not ride to win. At the finish he was not sitting on his horse, but using his hands as jockeys sometimes did.—Barrett, the jockey, was the next witness. He said that when he rode Success he was riding better than he really was. I was also at Park when Success ran. After the race I heard a conversation going on between Wood and Hornsey about Success. I heard Wood say he had "all the market." 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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,  
COVENT GARDEN.

**MONDAY EVENING**, at 8.30.  
*Monna's LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.*  
Mme. Albani, Mdlle. Eila Russell, Mdlle. Sigrid Arnaldson, Mdlle. Bauermeister; Signor Del Puente, Ciampi, Rinaldi, Biletti, Mazzoni, and D'Andrade.

**TUESDAY**, July 2nd.—  
*Verdi's UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,*  
Madame Bolla, Madame Scalchi, and Mdlle. Arnaldson; MM. Jean de Reske, Novara, De Vacchetti, Miranda, Rinaldi, Biletti, and M. Lanza.

**THURSDAY**, July 4th.—  
*Rossini's GUGLIELMO TELL.*  
Mdlle. Macfarlane, Mdlle. Lablache, Mdlle. Bauermeister; MM. Laessle, Edouard de Reske, Miranda, Novara, Rinaldi, De Vacchetti, Corral, and M. Prevost.

**FRIDAY**, July 5th.—  
*Wagner's LOHENGRIN.*  
Madame Albani, Madame Fuchs-Madi; MM. Jean de Reske, Edouard de Reske, Novarini, and D'Andrade.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.

Lessons and Manager, Mr. HENRY LIVING.  
**THE AMBER HEART**—ROBERT MACAULAY Every Evening, at 8.30. Mdlle. Alice Terry, Robert Adey, Mr. Harry Irving.

BENEFIT OF Miss ELLEN TERRY and LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, July 1st.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst), 10.0 to 3.0. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**

SOLE LESSOR, Miss GRACE HAWTHORN; Manager, Mr. W. C. COOPER. Opened Two Weeks ago. New Drama by Hall Caine and Wilson Barrett.

**TWO BALLETES**—The New Ballet, "NYPHOMA," at 8.0 o'clock, and "NIGHTMARES," 11.0 o'clock. Signorina Benesch, Mdlle. Costello, Signorina Marie, and De Lorenzi. George Barrett, and Mdlle. MacLean, Melford, Cliffe, Fullam, Matthews, and Mdlle. Vanoni (Her, Last Six Nights). Elliott, Madames L. Belmonte, A. Belmonte, Signorina Vittoria, and Mdlle. Kinsella. Box-office (Telephone 2762) open daily from 10.0 to 8.0. Prices from 1s. Doors open 8.0. Carriages at 11.0. Acting-manager, Mr. H. T. Brickell.

**ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.**

"THE HOME OF BALLET." OPEN EVERY EVENING at 8.0.

**LEICESTER-SQUARE.**—**THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIOUS THEATRE IN EUROPE**—Open, at 8.0. New Grand Ballet, a Divertissement, "ROSE D'AMOUR," in which Signorina Anna, Signor Cechetti, and Signorina Santoro and Bettina De Soris and Signor Cechetti appear, and in which Mdlle. Anna, the Flying Dancer, is specially enraged. The Gorgeous Ballet, "ILIAK," in which Signorina Anna appears. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, including Signor Pini Cinquavalli and James Fawn, Herbert Campbell, Vesta Tilley, the Wondrous Craggs Troupe, the Delapiere Family, Resene and Robini, Walter Bellonini, and Bille Barlow.

The "Daily Telegraph" says—

"It is difficult to find refined GOLD, even at the ALHAMBRA, but the Theatre never looked more beautiful than it does now, and there is to be seen a Bath that even on this stage is unrivalled in musical charm and technical skill."

**THE EMPIRE THEATRE OF VARIETIES.**

LEICESTER-SQUARE.—**THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIOUS THEATRE IN EUROPE**—Open, at 8.0. New Grand Ballet, a Divertissement, "ROSE D'AMOUR," in which Signorina Anna, Signor Cechetti, and Signorina Santoro and Bettina De Soris and Signor Cechetti appear, and in which Mdlle. Anna, the Flying Dancer, is specially enraged. The Gorgeous Ballet, "ILIAK," in which Signorina Anna appears. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, including Signor Pini Cinquavalli and James Fawn, Herbert Campbell, Vesta Tilley, the Wondrous Craggs Troupe, the Delapiere Family, Resene and Robini, Walter Bellonini, and Bille Barlow.

James Fawn, the Empire News-room is now open.

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GLADSTONE that he desires a certain thing to be true or false for it to become true or false—for him—as long as he desires it to be so. But this time Mr. GLADSTONE has fairly surpassed himself. What wonder then that an army so recklessly led to battle should have suffered a smashing defeat?

Sir Edward Watkin has once more failed to persuade the House of Commons to approve the principle of the Channel Tunnel. His bill was rejected on Wednesday by a majority of nearly two to one, in spite of the fact that he had gained the support of Mr. Gladstone. The House is much to be congratulated on its decision. For what, in a few words, is the real object of the Channel Tunnel Bill? Simply this: nature having provided this country with an invincible national defence, an impassable rampart of sea which has saved us over and over again from foreign invasion, and possibly from national extinction, it is deliberately proposed to destroy this magnificent gift of nature. And for what? Simply to save a few persons a few minutes' discomfort from sea sickness, and above all, to put money into the pockets of greedy speculators, who would risk the national safety for their own sordid purposes. How any Englishman worthy of the name can support this suicidal scheme it is impossible to understand. Fortunately, it is dead for this session at all events. We wish we could add that it is buried for ever.

The Republican Convention assembled at Chicago has selected Mr. Benjamin Harrison as its representative in the presidential election by a large majority over Mr. Blaine. The defeat of Mr. Blaine is matter for considerable congratulation among Englishmen. For that astute politician not only represents some of the most objectionable aspects of American political life, but he is also no friend to England, and is the nominee of the Irish party. In the contest between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland, however, it is not to Mr. Harrison that this country should wish success. For the question at issue is, broadly speaking, a question of Free Trade against Protection. If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected the United States' Tariff will be modified very materially in the direction of Free Trade, a result which cannot, of course, fail to be beneficial to the trade of other countries, and especially of our own. President Cleveland in accepting his nomination by his own party has abstained, from motives of prudence, from repeating his sentiments on the subject of the tariff. But should he be re-elected there can be no doubt that he will find means to give effect to them.

#### THE SWEATING SYSTEM INQUIRY.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords met again on Friday, the Earl of Dunraven presiding.—Mr. Kirby, manager of the Tottenham Court-road branch of the City Bank, stated that Messrs. Maple's cheques when presented by customers of the bank were treated as cash; if presented by other than customers they had to be endorsed by some customer before they could be cashed. Miller had never been refused to draw against one of Messrs. Maple's cheques before three p.m. on the Saturday afternoon. He had never been allowed to overdraw his account, and had been requested to close it in 1884. From his knowledge he did not know there had been an arrangement with Messrs. Maple to cash their cheques, though there might have been. He should say the practice of dealing with crossed cheques in the mode he had stated was justified by the reputation of the firm.—Mr. Maple was again called, and informed by the chairman that should the committee find it necessary to ascertain how the evidence had been collected for the purposes of the inquiry, they would do so at the proper time.—Further examined by the chairman, the witness said that in his own business they manufactured and they bought; and they also had factories which worked exclusively for them. In the production of articles of furniture, machinery had acted a great part in cheapening the operation, the cost of production was in the same proportion to the cost of the article, everything being so much cheaper than formerly. The profits of each large retail house were considerably less per cent. than they were some few years ago. In fact, it would surprise them to know that in large firms the profit did not come to 9 per cent. on the working of the business. Out of that they had to pay the interest on the capital with which they worked. He agreed that a workman was paid less for piece work than formerly, but their power of earning wages was equal to, if not greater than it ever was before. During the twenty-seven years he had been in business they had never received a decreased wage, but they had received increases. His firm did not pay as much for the upholstering of a couch by the piece as some of the West-end firms, but the men had permanent employment, and were able to earn as much per week taking the year through.—The inquiry was again adjourned at one o'clock.

#### FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### The Security of the Empire.

Lord WHITRIS moved "That, having regard to the recent statements of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, of the Adjutant-general, and of high Naval authorities as to our defective armaments; and having also regard to the increased armaments of foreign nations on sea and land, the House welcomes the proposals of her Majesty's Government for an increase of our defensive means, and confidently look to their forthwith taking such further measures as will give ample security to our empire and just confidence to the country." The noble lord said he had been an alarmist for the last forty years, and experience showed that nothing was ever done in this country except by way of scare. What were all the Volunteers but alarmists? There were 300,000 Volunteers in this country, who were all alarmists and something like half a million of men who had passed through the Volunteer ranks were alarmists. Badly as our military system required reform, it was the state of the Navy at present was causing the greatest consternation even among experts. Our naval system, he averred, had entirely broken down. Compared with the French navy we were, in important points, unable to hold our own, especially in regard to cruisers. He hoped that the effect of the scare would be to open the eyes of the nation to the state of things.—Lord WOLSELEY said he had referred lately to the liability of this country to invasion, and notwithstanding the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty that it would require 480,000 tons burthen of shipping to bring across 100,000 men from France, he asserted that from 150,000 to 170,000 tons would be sufficient to bring that force over the channel, and that there was ample shipping in France to bring them over here on any day of the week. One hundred thousand men might be concentrated in the ports on the French coast, and then brought across the Channel.—Lord HARRIS, in reply, said he could not complain of the character of the resolution, or the time at which it was made. The Government believed they were justified in resisting pressure for inconsiderate and extravagant expenditure and in taking care that the money voted was properly spent.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said it had been asserted that a scare had been produced by what he had said; but he assured their lordships that he had not the slightest intention of producing a scare, because he thought scares were most dangerous and objectionable things. He asserted that it was desirable that the country should be placed in an adequate state of defence. There was, undoubtedly, danger, but it was not imminent. He believed the present Government had done everything they could to strengthen the defensive forces of the country.—After some remarks from Lord Northbrook and Lord Granville, Lord SALISBURY said that although the Gladstonian Government were in office for five years, they had not moved as to the enlargement of Dover Harbour. Lord Wolseley had stated that 100,000 men might be landed on English shores in a single night.—Lord WOLSELEY interposing denied that he had said this could be done in a single night.—Lord SALISBURY continuing, said the Government had authority for saying that no such danger existed, and was impossible so long as we maintained the command of the channel. He stated that the Government had done everything they could to defend the defences of the country.—After some further discussion the motion was adopted.—Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### Police Superannuation.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in answer to Mr. Leighton, said the conditions as to superannuation and pension under which the members of the police force, including the chief constables, entered the service, would in no way be affected or modified by the provisions of the Local Government Bill.

##### The Isle of Dogs.

Mr. BURTON, in answer to Mr. S. Burton, stated that the houses in the Isle of Dogs were flooded on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., owing to the insufficiency of the local sewers. There was no remissness on the part of any one connected with the Metropolitan Board of Works, which was now erecting permanent engines to prevent the flooding in future, and these would be ready for working next month.

##### Local Government Bill.

The House went into committee on this Bill, and after some discussion clauses 15 and 16 were added.

##### The Welsh Land Question.

At the evening sitting, Mr. T. ELLIS moved a resolution in favour of taking steps to secure a measure of relief for the Welsh tenants that would secure fairer conditions of tenure and a readjustment of rent corresponding to the fall in prices.—Mr. A. CLACK seconded the resolution.—After some discussion, Mr. RAIKES said the Government had full sympathy with all the victims of agricultural depression, but could not accept Mr. Ellis's resolution. On a division it was rejected by 146 against 128.—The House adjourned at one o'clock.

#### ATTEMPTED DOUBLE MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

About eight o'clock on Tuesday night, when the thunderstorm was at its height, loud screams were heard coming from the front room top of No. 18, Grove-street, Commercial-road, Whitechapel, which is in the occupation of Richard Patterson, a dock labourer. Mrs. Patterson was then seen to emerge from the front door bleeding from several wounds, and holding a handkerchief to her neck. The woman ran to the top of the street, and then fell to the ground in an exhausted condition. A barrow was procured, and Mrs. Patterson placed in it and conveyed to the London Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from four wounds. She was dressed by Dr. Giddings, the house surgeon. Directly after the woman had been taken to the hospital, her brother ran out of the house, bleeding from no fewer than eight wounds, which he said had been inflicted by Richard Patterson with a carving knife. The injured man was taken to the hospital and his wounds dressed. Within a few minutes of the occurrence Detective-Inspector Reid, with Detective-Sergeants White, New, and other officers, appeared on the scene, and it was then found that Patterson had made his escape by scaling the wall at the back of the house. The room presented a shocking appearance, being covered with blood, and looking so the officers said, "just like a slaughterhouse." Both the injured persons are doing as well as can be expected. The description of Richard Patterson is as follows:—Age, about 23; small, fair moustache and fair complexion; scar on forehead; "A.B." tattooed on the arm; irregular top front teeth, and 5ft. 7in. in height. Was wearing a bottle-green coat and vest, felt hat, and dark trousers. It is supposed the brother interfered to protect his sister, when Patterson attacked him. Patterson is well known in the neighbourhood of the docks.

##### INTERESTING TO PUBLICANS.

At Cruckton, near Shrewsbury, Petty Sessions on Friday, Mr. James Giddens, landlord of the Grapes Hotel, Bickton, was charged with having for use on his premises a measure which was not of the denomination of any Board of Trade standard. The defence on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, was that the measure in question was not used as a measure of capacity, but for selling small quantities of spirits, and being under half a pint was not bound to be stamped. The bench dismissed the case.

#### THE BOARD OF WORKS SCANDAL.

##### More Disclosures.

The inquiry of the Royal Commission into proceedings in connection with the Metropolitan Board of Works was resumed on Friday.—Mr. Richard Frost said he was turned out of a public-house in Soho by the board and compensated for being pulled down for improvements. It remained standing two years afterwards, another landlord being put in during that time.—Mr. G. T. Brown gave similar evidence, concerning a house he rented from the board in Chelsea, which he had to quit on January 10th, 1887, and business there was still being carried on by some one else. He received £2,000 compensation. He believed his successor was relation of Goddard's. Mr. Galway, who succeeded the former witness in the house at Chelsea, said he gave Goddard, Jun., in connection with it £75 and cancelled £25 he had borrowed from him. Before that he had given Goddard, sen., three sums of £75 each. Upon his giving him one of them, Goddard said he wished he would give two such cheques every year.

##### Hengler's Circus and the Criterion.

Mr. Phipps, the theatrical architect, corrected his former evidence by saying that he gave Mr. Fowler, the member of the board, £20 in connection with Hengler's Circus. He also added that the cheque for £200 paid to Mr. Fowler respecting the plot in Shaftesbury Avenue, he asked to have back, and it was returned.—Mr. Verity, architect of the Criterion Theatre and to the Lord Chamberlain, stated the circumstances under which Messrs. Saunders and Fowler, the members of the board, received 100 guineas each from the proprietors of the Criterion when their theatre was condemned. In connection with the building on the site of the old Cock tavern, it was suggested that he should act with Mr. Fowler. He said he could not take in a partner for 5 per cent., and his commission having been raised to 7½ per cent. he gave Mr. Fowler a cheque for £25. Mr. Fowler, however, did not share the work with him, and his name did not appear. The value of the whole of the buildings was about £300,000.

##### The Pavilion Transactions.

Mr. Woodward, architect and surveyor to the board, said he was originally in Mr. Saunders's office as assistant in connection with the Pavilion. The witness received £200 from Mr. Villiers, whom he met at Mr. Robertson's office. It was there suggested that he should see Mr. Saunders, whom he had known many years, about his being the architect. He accordingly asked Mr. Saunders if it was a matter in which he could act, and he replied that it was. That was before Mr. Villiers had succeeded in obtaining the site he was anxious to acquire. In reply to his lordship the witness said he did not hear Mr. Saunders afterwards say to Mr. Villiers, "It is very awkward. I cannot vote for you, but there are more ways of killing a cat than hanging him." He acted in compensation claims as surveyor against the board, and as far as he remembered—it being about twelve years ago—the arrangement was that he should give Mr. Saunders half the fees.

##### Payments to Robertson.

He paid Robertson once £25 respecting some land at Fenchurch, upon Robertson asking him for it, and saying that he (the witness) had made some money out of it.—Mr. S. Hobson (recalled) said he found that he gave Robertson £100 in addition to the amounts he had already mentioned, making the sum paid him altogether £1,050. It was also arranged that if Mr. Villiers took some land of his for £2,000 Robertson should receive one-eighth, but the transaction fell through. The witness subsequently added that on the 29th of February this year he paid Robertson £200 to clear off everything. He regarded Robertson as Mr. Villiers' agent. Robertson was anxious to get his (the witness's) land, as he wished to prevent the Trocadero being built.

##### Mr. Fowler's Admissions.

Mr. Fowler, member of the board, proceeded to explain the circumstances under which he acted in connection with the condemned Criterion Theatre. His statements elicited from Lord Herschell the question, Do you really mean to represent that you understood you were called in to advise on the ventilation of the theatre? The witness replied that he did. He knew Mr. Saunders was also engaged in the matter. He swore he received no other money under similar circumstances. He admitted, however, that Mr. Phipps gave him £40. He returned the cheque for £200 given him by Mr. S. Hobson at Mr. Phipps's suggestion, because he saw Robertson was too much mixed up in the matter.—His Lordship: If you knew Robertson was thus mixed up in the matter, why, as a member of the board, didn't you inform the board? The witness: I had no evidence at all.—His Lordship: Why didn't you seek to get evidence? I didn't know there was anything wrong in it.—The witness continued to say that he regarded the £200 as a professional fee; but he admitted that he gave no receipt for it and did not enter it in his books. In the course of further examination his lordship said to the witness: I must warn you that you have not been paid with the commission, and the consequences may be serious if you are not. The witness said he did not tell the board he received 100 guineas respecting the Criterion Theatre transaction.

##### More Curious Evidence.

Mr. Snelling said he was interested in land at Birkenhead belonging to a syndicate, of which Mr. Fowler was a member. The latter, when in the chair at a meeting, suggested that if he were professionally engaged by the syndicate things would go much easier as regarded the Board of Works. The witness then asked Mr. Fowler why, if they were complying with the board's regulations, they were not acting legally in cutting through rush common, and he would be able to make that matter all right with the board.—Dr. Watson said his house at Hammersmith was repaired by the board in 1886 for improvements, and he received compensation. After he left, however, another doctor was put in, and the house still remained untouched.—Lord Herschell observed that there were many similar cases to Dr. Watson's. The board sent in their claims wholesale, and did not seem to consider about the time when the houses would be actually required.—The commission then adjourned till Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock.

##### Lively Meeting of the Board.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Works on Friday, Mr. Mark Judge moved an amendment to a resolution proposed by Mr. Edwards, who moved that the Works Committee of the board should consist of the whole board. Mr. Judge urged that the number of the committee should be restricted to seventeen. Amid continual interruption, Mr. Judge stated that under the present system the work of the board in committee was conducted to the great disadvantage of the public. Many members pleaded absence from the functions they undertook to perform as an excuse when they were held responsible for the action of the Works Committee of which they were members. Mr. Judge proceeded to strongly condemn Mr. Hughes M.P., for opposing in Parliament the appointment of the Royal Commission. The chairman (Lord Magheramore) called him to order, but Mr. Judge maintained that he was perfectly in order, and pointed out that Mr. Hughes had only attended fifteen out of the fifty-two meetings of the committee.—Mr. Mossop supported Mr. Judge's amendment.—Mr. Jones (who was frequently called to order, and finally sat down under protest), Messrs. Cook, Richardson, and others, opposed, and finally the amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

##### The Board and Their Counsel.

Mr. Judge moved:—"That the counsel retained by order of the board be withdrawn, and that the board's solicitor be instructed to appear before the Royal Commission on behalf of the board,

and thus save an expenditure of about £40 a day."

—Mr. Middlemass seconded the motion. He said the commission had been supplied with copies of minutes and other documents at an expense of about £400. There was not a particle of evidence against the board, but only against two or three members and officers.—The chairman reminded the board that the solicitor (Mr. Ward) had broken down, and that the assistant-solicitor was now doing the work of two men.—Mr. Cook said the board was called a nest of thieves, and as a board they had a right to defend themselves in their corporate capacity. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Judge said while certain officers had been dismissed, members were implicated before the commission and no notice was taken of them.—The Chairman: It seems very unfair to attack gentlemen who are not present. Mr. Judge had better bring forward his accusations before the Royal Commission.—Mr. Judge said he would not mention them now.—The motion was rejected to by 22 to 12.

##### Application by Robertson.

A letter was read from Messrs. Learoyd and James, on behalf of Mr. T. J. Robertson, applying for a sum of £851 12s. 4d. alleged to be due to him for arrears of salary, and repudiating all knowledge of Mr. E. H. Stewart, who has made a claim for the same.—On the motion of Mr. Edwards, it was resolved to send a reply referring Messrs. Learoyd and James to a previous resolution of the board, to the effect that nothing would be paid to Mr. Robertson except under the order of a legal tribunal.

#### THE DIVORCE COURT.

##### MURGATROYD v. MURGATROYD AND RIDGELEY.

This was the husband's petition for a divorce on the ground of his wife's misconduct with the co-respondent Ridgeley. There was no defence.—Mr. Pritchard was counsel for the petitioner, who was married to the respondent at Halifax on April 17th, 1869. The petitioner was engaged in a manufacturing firm in Halifax, and after the marriage they resided there. The respondent kept a registry office, and the co-respondent lodged with them. On the morning of the 27th of December, 1887, the petitioner left for his work as usual, and when he came back at night he found his wife and the co-respondent gone, and that they had taken with them a considerable portion of his property. They were traced to Bolton, where they were found living as man and wife, and the present suit was instituted.—The petitioner and other witness were called, who proved the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent, and Mr. Justice Butt pronounced a decree nisi with costs.

##### PARRY v. PARRY.

This was a wife's suit for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. There was no defence.—The parties were married at Trinity Church, Gray's Inn road, on the 11th of March, 1877. The respondent was a merchant's clerk. After the marriage they resided at various places about London, and latterly at Roxborough-grove, and Prince of Wales's-road, both in Kentish Town. While residing at the last-named place the petitioner alleged that the respondent grossly ill-treated her. In consequence of the respondent's cruelty the petitioner left him, and he was afterwards found living with another woman as his wife.—The petitioner was called, and detailed the cruelty she complained of, and in which she was fully corroborated.—The respondent's co-habitation with another woman was also proved, and Mr. Justice Butt pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the wife to have the custody of the children of the marriage.

##### WHITE v. WHITE.

In this case the wife sued for a divorce on the ground of her husband's desertion, cruelty, and adultery. The case was undefended.—The parties were married at St. Mark's Church, Kentish Town, on the 20th January, 1878. The respondent was a watchmaker. After the marriage they lived in various places in London. The petitioner alleged that her husband treated her with cruelty. In October, 1881, the respondent left his wife, and had never since cohabited with her. He was afterwards found living with another woman at a house in Woodpecker-street, New Cross.—After hearing the evidence, the charges alleged by the petitioner were considered by the learned judge to have been proved, and a decree nisi was pronounced.

##### ANTHONY V. ANTHONY AND CLIFFORD.

This was a petition by the husband for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent Clifford, from whom the petitioner also claimed damages. The respondent and co-respondent did not appear, and the case was undefended. Mr. McCall was counsel for the petitioner, who is an advertising agent, and was married to the respondent at St. John's Church, Clapham, in October, 1870. After the marriage they lived at various places about London, and six children have been born of the marriage, five of whom are alive. They were stated to have lived on the happiest terms up to 1887, when the co-respondent Clifford, a young man, a clerk in the Dentist Agency office, was introduced into the house as a friend. The petitioner was not at all satisfied with the conduct of the co-respondent towards his wife, and he forbade him the house. On January 8th last respondent left her husband's house and did not return until the following day. She stated that she had passed the night with some friends at Shepherd's Bush. On the 23rd of January the respondent left the petitioner's house again and had not since returned. The petitioner, finding that the respondent was now living with the co-respondent Clifford, instituted the present suit.—Mrs. Annie Jeffrey was called, and stated that she lived in Fane-road, East Kensington, and let lodgings. A lady and gentleman, who she had since found out to be the respondent and co-respondent in this suit, came to her house on Sunday night, the 8th of January last, and stayed until Monday. They occupied one bed-room as man and wife.—Mrs. Browning stated that she kept lodgings at Warlock-road, Paddington, and that the respondent and co-respondent had lodged in her house for the last six weeks as man and wife.—On the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Justice Butt placed it before the jury, remarking that in those cases where damages were claimed it was always an aggravation when the co-respondent was introduced to the house as a friend of the family.—The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, gave a verdict for the petitioner, and assessed the damages against the co-respondent Clifford at £400.—The learned judge, in accordance with this verdict, pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the husband to have the custody of the children.

##### A DREADFUL

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS--Monday.  
The Irish Lawbreakers' Friends.

Mr. MORLEY moved that, in the opinion of the House, the operation of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, and the manner of its administration, undermined respect for law, estranged the minds of the people of Ireland, and were deeply injurious to the interests of the United Kingdom. He challenged the policy, the justice, the expediency, the wisdom, and the success of the policy of the Government. Mr. Dillon's enthusiastic reception at various points of his journey to prison was like the progress of a hero to his triumph. That was the latest outcome of the Government's policy. Mr. Dillon was brought into court by an *ex post facto* proclamation made after his speech, with the view of depriving him of the guarantees of the ordinary law. Could such a proceeding be prompted by anything but a desire to punish a political opponent? As to the "Plan of Campaign," no substantial injustice had been done, and he had never heard of a case where the reductions demanded by the plan exceeded the reductions made by the Land Commission. The profession that the law was impartially administered was a perfect farce. The Government had moved heaven and earth with persistent pertinacity to prevent an appeal, and treatment had been meted out to Mr. Dillon from which a priest who had committed the same offence had been exempted. No one had yet declared it to be the law that one man was bound to deal with another. He asked if the harshness and odious brutality exhibited in several cases tried under the Crimes Act promoted respect for the law? All the sympathies of the people were for those who were imprisoned, and not for those who administered the law. The needless arrests, the humiliating and constant intrusion of the police everywhere, were not an atmosphere calculated to prepare a people for freedom. Mr. GOSENEN asked if the predecessors of the Government had bequeathed Ireland to them in a state in which law was respected. He repudiated the assertion that they had imprisoned Mr. Dillon because he was a political opponent. The agrarian trouble was only indirectly connected with the political trouble, and if Home Rule were granted to-morrow, the "Plan of Campaign" would still be carried on. If it did, it would only be because fresh agrarian laws would be passed which would render the plan unnecessary. It was not political objects for which the league was contending; but it was seeking through political objects to obtain agrarian ends. Was it fair from one or two selected cases to allow a stigma to go out against the whole of the magistracy of Ireland? So far from undermining law, the Government had made some progress in bringing it into respect. On 1st July, 1887, the number of persons wholly boycotted was 876; in January, 1888, it was 208, and on May 31st, it was 112. The number of persons partially boycotted on 31st January, 1888, was 3,965, and on 31st May, 1,278. But the great question was whether the punishment of crime was more successful, and he maintained that it was. Murderers and boy-cotters had been brought to punishment on the evidence of persons who, under the terror of the League, formally refused to give evidence. The "Plan of Campaign" itself had been broken down, in face of the most stupendous efforts that had been made to maintain it. Tenants were beginning to find out that it was not to their interest to follow it up, and that the arm of the law was strong enough to protect them. The Government could not sacrifice all their previous principles like the right hon. member for Midlothian; they could not sacrifice the interests of the British empire, or those principles which lay at the bottom of civilisation. They wished to put an end to agrarian crime in Ireland, to assist in the development of the country, and to draw nearer to the time when the owners of property could be multiplied. If agrarian crime could be put an end to, the political trouble would be more easily dealt with. They would go forward steadily, not in undermining respect for the law, but in maintaining it, and treating the people of Ireland as an integral portion of the United Kingdom. Mr. E. T. KEMP maintained that the Act had been worked in a spirit of persecution. There must be something wrong when men of the highest honour, like Mr. Dillon, were sent to prison instead of taking part in the government of his country. But the great Tory Government, not being able to enforce the law, even by means of their Coercion Act, had been obliged to crawl to Rome to get some encouragement to their policy. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for IRELAND reviewed the case which had been criticised, and defended the decisions of the resident magistrates. Mr. J. SINCLAIR, in his maiden speech, supported the motion. Mr. T. W. RUSSELL justified the decision of the court in Mr. Dillon's case. He defended the magistrates, who were good enough to administer Mr. Gladstone's Coercion Act. The Coercion Act had made life possible and tolerable for many thousands of honest men. Mr. SHAW LARKEESE defended the tenants on Lord Massereene's estate. Colonel SAWNTHON, criticising Mr. Morley's speech in some detail, hailed his motion with the greatest satisfaction, as it would clearly place before the country the issue whether legal obligations were to be binding or not. He gave a hearty approval to the energy with which the Government were putting down crime, and, comparing Sir W. Harcourt's recent speeches with those he delivered in 1881, denounced his present support of a policy which he then spoke of as treason and assassination. The debate was adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS--Tuesday.

## Evidence Given Before Select Committees.

Lord CRANBROOK, replying to complaints by Lord Clinton of evidence being taken by Select Committees, in which certain charges had been made against several of their lordships' landlords without any opportunity being given them of answering, said that Select Committees should be careful not to take evidence reflecting against the character of individuals, unless it was essential to the inquiry, and without giving the individuals concerned an opportunity of attending and defending themselves.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS--Tuesday.

## The Vote of Censure: Division.

Mr. W. O'BRIEN resumed the debate on Mr. Morley's motion arraigning the Irish policy of the Government. He defended the "Plan of Campaign" and Mr. Dillon's advocacy of it, and boasted that Kerry, which had always been depicted by the Government as the worst county in Ireland, was the only county where the "Plan of Campaign" had never been started. As long as the promoters of the plan lived, they would not stand by and see the tenants ruined and evicted as a holocaust to the feelings of the landlords. He criticised severely the conduct of Lord Massereene, dwelt sarcastically on the proceedings of the police and magistrates, and drew the conclusion that Mr. Balfour, though a clever man, was broken and beaten, and had almost ceased to oppress the League. The Irish party had confidence in their cause and in their great human heart of the British people, and they would go forward, having confidence in God and the future.

Mr. CHARLTON maintained that the Irish tenants stood in a position of advantage which was enjoyed by no other tenants in the civilised world. The reason why Mr. Dillon was now wearing a teetotum's garb was that he had advocated

Doctrines of Public Plunder.

Under the administration of the present Government, respect for law was gaining rather than losing. It was the conduct of the Opposition which was undermining respect for law. He referred to Mr. Gladstone's statements to the Non-conformist Ministers, that the Tory party had broken their pledges as to Ireland, and now

trusted with it the right hon. gentleman's election address of 1886, which he alleged was inconsistent with that address. The contradiction could only be attributed to failing memory and strength. Mr. GLADSTONE, replying to Mr. Chaplin's reference to his failing memory and strength, hoped he might live for a time at least to be able to cope with an antagonist of the calibre of Mr. Chaplin. He complained of the Government withholding information as to the administration of the Act, which amounted to an endeavour to oust the House from its duty of watching the operation of exceptional laws. Ireland had been the one country in the world where the law had been conspicuously on the one side and justice had been conspicuously on the other. Turning to Mr. Dillon's case, he charged the Government with issuing the proclamation which brought his speech within the Crimes Act for the purpose of depriving him of the right of trial by jury. Was that the way in which respect for the law was promoted?

## Why Not Treat Them All Alike.

He dwelt upon the inconsistency of putting Mr. Dillon into a prison dress because the law required it, and of breaking the same law in the case of the priest, whom the Chief Secretary was afraid to put into a frieze coat. After criticising and ridiculing the proceedings in the Killeagh case of alleged conspiracy, of which, according to the chief baron, there was no evidence whatever, he asked if the two magistrates who tried it were to continue to administer the Crimes Act. How many similar cases were there? He challenged Mr. Balfour to lay the depositions in all the other conspiracy cases on the table. If the Chief Secretary refused they would be compelled to conclude that he withheld them, because they were like the Killeagh case. Against the increasing estrangement which the Crimes Act had created, the Opposition, by their policy, had brought into action another powerful influence, which diminished it. They had a tribunal which the right hon. gentleman could not take away. To that tribunal they intended to go, and they rejoiced in the sentence which he knew it would and could not pronounce.

## Mr. Balfour's Reply.

Mr. BALFOUR expressed surprise that Mr. Gladstone had descended from the broad accusations which he had brought against the Government, to the examination of one case only, which he had conducted with very imperfect legal knowledge.

He repudiated the charge of being actuated by cowardly motives in not putting the priest into prison clothes.

A priest's dress was a canonical dress, and a signal of his office, and after considerable hesitation he had decided on the side of mercy, and allowed the priest to wear it.

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He had taken one single case of a miscarriage of justice, a case of admitted difficulty, on which the prisoners were undoubtedly guilty of an offence at common law, and on that solitary case had founded a charge against the whole resident magistracy of Ireland.

The right hon. gentleman had asked if the Government were going to dismiss the two magistrates who had tried the case. He would certainly not dismiss them. The small residuum of truth in the accusations against them amounted only to this, that in one single case certain persons were convicted of one kind of conspiracy, when they were guilty of another. He cited a number of cases in condemnation of the plan, quoted statistics to show that crime was diminishing, and asserted that rents were being paid, that the social difficulty was disappearing, and that large numbers of people had been restored to liberty.

Mr. SEXTON having addressed the House at great length, the division was taken, when there were

For the Motion ..... 273

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**COMMONS--Wednesday.**

## The Channel Tunnel Scheme.

Sir E. WATKIN moved the second reading of the Channel Tunnel Bill, which, he said, was supported by those most interested in the commerce and welfare of the country. Its object was only to authorise the continuance of experiments already made, and when it was demonstrated that these were successful, the Government of the day would be empowered to say whether the works should go on to completion.

As to the question of military danger, the tunnel could be flooded in three minutes, or the Secretary for War might touch a button and blow up the mouth of it instantaneously.

The French company had spent £200,000, and his own £200,000 in connection with the tunnel.

Sir M. H. BEACH, on behalf of the Government, moved that the bill be read a second time that day.

Mr. G. H. STANHOPE, and others continued the discussion.

Clause 9 was rejected by 275 against 23.

Clauses 11 to 14, relating to licensing, were also struck out; and clause 12, relating to the maintenance of main roads, was under consideration at twelve o'clock, when progress was reported.

The House adjourned.

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**HOUSE OF LORDS--Thursday.**

## Brixton Park Bill.

On the consideration of this bill, Mr. BROADBENT moved to insert a clause providing that the purchase of the lands should not be made until the opinion of the ratepayers of Lambeth had been taken on the desirability of such purchase, in the same manner as a poll of ratepayers under the Public Libraries Acts. He went over nearly all the facts that he mentioned in his speech on the second reading of the bill, declaring that it was originally promoted by a vestry caucus, which sought to extract an exorbitant price for an unsuitable piece of land out of the pockets of the ratepayers. Lord

CARLILENTH supported the bill, and explained

himself and was drowned.

While a man named Thomas Fisher was trying

to catch his dog into the water near Cleopatra's Needle on the 2nd ult., he slipped and fell in

the water and was drowned.

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## TOYNBEE HALL.

Opening of a School and Guild of Handicraft.

On Saturday afternoon Sir William Hart Dyke, M.P., Vice-President of the Committee of Council, opened the School and Guild of Handicraft at Toynbee Hall, Commercial Street, E., the Rev. S. A. Barnett, vicar of St. Jude's Church, and warden of the college, occupying the chair. The school and guild have been in existence in the undeveloped form of evening classes for nearly two years, the pupils being engaged in practical decorative painting, designing, modelling, wood-carving, and carpentry. The basis of the scheme is a guild of workmen working out original designs for public sale, each member being an instructor at the evening classes of the school, where boys are trained in the various branches of work mentioned. The scheme made no claim to originality, as it was adapted from the practice of medieval Italy and modern America. Twenty pupils only could be accommodated, but there were on the list some 160 names of men and boys desirous of joining the school. Whatever practical work is done in the school is the property of the guild; but, as a stimulus to the pupils, a percentage is given them on the sale of any piece of original work. Subscriptions to the amount of £250 a year for two years are needed for endowing the school. The guild will be self-supporting, but it is hoped that the school and guild, being inseparable, might develop together; and that, as the numbers of the guildsmen increased, the scope of the school might be enlarged, and that the school and guild together might be enabled to take up other and various branches of the technical arts. The present movement, it may be added, is an outgrowth of the Annual Fine Arts Exhibitions which have been held in St. Jude's schools for the last eight years. The hon. director of the school of handicraft is Mr. G. R. Ashbee. The opening ceremony took place in the open quadrangle of Toynbee Hall, in the presence of a large and fashionable assembly, among whom, besides those mentioned, were Lady Emily Hart Dyke, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Justice Fry and the Misses Fry, Sir Edmund Hay Currie, Mr. Kegan Paul, &c. —The chairman, in opening the proceedings, asked the company to welcome Sir William Hart Dyke, as representing the Minister of Education, his presence showing that he recognised the place of art in education. Sir William Hart Dyke, before formally declaring the school open, made a long and interesting speech. He said he did not think he could easily discover a better method of spending a half-holiday, considering the excellent purpose to which the designers of the movement proposed to put the school, and he wished it a long and prosperous career. Referring to the question of technical and art education generally, he said the reason why the artisan class were bringing more and more pressure to bear upon the authorities in the matter, in order to bring this great question to a satisfactory solution as regarded the manufacturing industries of the country, was that they found that while England had been slumbering in the past, continental nations had been digging down very deep into one of the causes of the commercial failure of the life of any country. They had, in fact, discovered that one of the surest ways to secure prosperity was to provide for all classes of the community a sound commercial, technical and art education. Of late, there had been a great and united effort to promote technical education in Parliament, both parties in the State having combined to promote legislation which would materially aid such efforts as those which they were met to inaugurate. He had, himself, introduced a bill on the subject, as it seemed to him that legislation was urgently and immediately needed to assist the voluntary effort now existing; but he felt strongly that when such a step was taken, the utmost freedom must be given localities in regard to the subjects they should teach, as to the age of the children they might summon to the schools, &c., while the State should only see that the money granted was properly applied, and interfere only to point out where any subject proposed to be taught might be ridiculous or detrimental to the district for which it was not appropriate. There should be as little State interference as possible. Sir William passed on to speak of elementary education, and said that during the time he had been in the Education Department he had always advocated technical and art teaching. He said it was not because of the superior manufacture, but because of the beauty of design, which had caused foreign articles to fetch bigger prices than the home work. He hoped the East-end toilers would benefit from this institution. It was not with any patronising spirit that he came among them, for the movement was not for their benefit alone, but for that of the nation at large. This was no question of class, but one in which all classes were interested, and was one of huge national importance. He urged the East-enders to make the movement popular among themselves; and with regard to the pupils, exhorted them to undertake the work seriously and in earnest, to pursue it with pertinacity, and to cherish these early hours of labour as a miser would his gold. (Applause.) —The Marquis of Ripon also spoke, expressing his opinion that a movement of this description was the commencement of a great and important future. Endorsing the views of Sir William Hart Dyke, he said it was the true principle to encourage localities to do their work in their own way, rather than that of a central authority, however able, should lay down hard and fast rules in a matter of this kind. He hoped the guild and school might become a centre of artistic education for the working men in that great industrial district, from which they might derive not merely benefit in their respective trades, but in regard to their intellectual faculties. He hoped there would be an endeavour to create artists, and not merely copyists, and to develop the natural abilities which the pupils might possess. In the best times of art in all ages, there had been a special style characteristic either of the nation or of the age; but, from any form of eclecticism, they would never get any living art. Before concluding, Lord Ripon said he hoped that a Bill would be passed which would not only place technical and art schools upon a sound basis, but would enable them to put their hand a little into the Treasury purse. (Applause.) —Mr. Ashbee then addressed the company, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Sir William Hart Dyke and Lord Ripon for their addresses.

## RIVAL POLITICAL FETES AT PECKHAM.

The Conservatives of Peckham have recently had an outdoor fete at the South London Grounds, which, despite the bad weather, was very largely attended, and much enjoyed.

The Liberals of Peckham have also had an "out-of-doors fete," their Reform Club being closed in consequence of a visit from the brokers. The premises are now let, at a moderate rental.

## THE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have arranged with the Northern France Railway Company that consequent upon the opening for traffic on the date of the spur connecting line at Boulogne, the mail train services from Charing Cross and Cannon-street, via Dover and Calais, shall be accelerated as follows from and after the 1st of July next:—The main train which now leaves Charing Cross at 8 a.m. and Cannon-street at 8.5 a.m., will leave 20 minutes later, and arrive at Paris at 5.45 p.m. as before. The special express train, which leaves the same stations at 11 and 11.5 a.m. respectively, will arrive in Paris 15 minutes earlier, viz., at 7.25 p.m. instead of 7.40. The mail train which now leaves Dover at 8.30 p.m. and arrives at 5.10 p.m., will be altered to leave Dover at 3.20, and arrive in London at 5 p.m. The special express from Paris, which now leaves at 11 a.m., will start 15 minutes later, and arrive in London at the same time as at present.

## A NATIONAL HALL FOR HORNSEY.

Saturday the memorial stone was laid of a new public hall at Hornsey, which will owe its existence to the public spirit of the Conservatives of that rapidly growing district. The site for the new building is close to Hornsey parish church, and it is to be called the Hornsey National Hall. It is being erected by a limited liability company, the share capital of which is to be represented by 5,000 shares of £1 each. At present 4,000 shares have been offered for subscription, of which about 3,000 have been already taken up. The hall, which will front on to the High-street, will provide accommodation for the Hornsey District Conservative Association, a Constitutional Club, the Hornsey Habitation of the Primrose League, the local detachment of the 3rd Middlesex R.V. concerts, balls, &c. The architect is Mr. John Farrar, and the contractors Messrs. T. Docwra and Son. The building will be of red brick, in the Renaissance style of architecture, and there will be, in addition to other accommodation, a large hall capable of seating 500 people. It is estimated that the cost of erection will not exceed £20,000. Saturday's ceremony was performed by Mrs. Gilbert Robins, wife of the chairman of the company, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen resident in the locality. Mr. Gilbert Robins occupied the chair, supported by Mr. H. C. Stephens, M.P., for Hornsey; Mr. Courtney Page, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. Reid, Mr. Charles Turner, the Rev. J. Jeakes, rector of Hornsey, Mr. R. Hunter Davies, &c. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the rector, after which Mr. Gilbert Robins explained the need for, and objects of, the hall, which he said would be an immense boon to the Conservatives of Hornsey and to the locality in general. They would have there what had long been wanted, a Conservative club for the middle classes of Hornsey—(cheers)—and a place where Conservatives could make their views known, and destroy the falsehoods of their adversaries. (Cheers.) —Mr. H. C. Stephens, M.P., who met with a very hearty reception, then addressed the meeting. He agreed with the chairman as to the necessity for a hall of that kind in Hornsey, and predicted that this undoubtedly would prove a great success. (Cheers.) Referring to the recent conference of the members of the Conservative party with their leader, Lord Salisbury, he said that, in spite of all that had been said to the contrary, it was a meeting of great harmony and of great advantage to the party. (Hear, hear.) It was no doubt a good thing that a political party should present a firm front, but still, if there were differences of opinion on such a subject as the Local Government Bill, it was better that those differences should be dealt with frankly, and in an outspoken manner, and be healed, as they had been healed. (Hear, hear.) The debate on Monday would show what had become of those differences. (Hear, hear.) —Mrs. Robins then laid the memorial stone, using a handsome silver trowel, the gift to her of the contractors, Messrs. Docwra and Son. Mr. W. Wood, in an able speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Robins, which was carried by acclamation and acknowledged by the chairman. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Stephens, M.P., which was carried with hearty cheering.

## PRESENTATION TO SMITH, THE PEDESTRIAN.

Mr. Perry presided at a concert on Saturday at the Southampton Arms, Nine Elms-lane, Vauxhall, for the purpose of presenting R. H. Smith with a silver medal for having walked in May last the greatest distance in one hour that has ever been accomplished on a turnpike road. Smith started from the top of the hill at Wimbledon Common, and walked to Whitehall, a distance of 7½ miles, in 39 min. 45 sec., thus winning his match against time by 1 sec. His previous performances also bear a good record. In November and December, 1883, he accomplished the difficult task of walking 1,500 miles in 750 hours, at Lambeth Baths, being at the rate of two miles each consecutive hour. In December of the same year he walked from Lambeth Bridge to Epsom and back in seven hours; and in January, 1884, he completed 103 miles on the turnpike road in twenty-two and a half hours. Mr. Smith is also the winner of several handicaps.—Mr. Kent in making the presentation said that Smith's friends were open to back him to walk against any man in the world on the turnpike road from one mile to twenty-five miles for £50. (Cheers.) —Smith, in reply, thanked those present for the kindness they had shown him, and stated that if a match was made he hoped to accomplish in the future what he had been able to do in the past—to win any competition in which he might be backed by his friends. (Hear, hear.) A number of songs and solos were afterwards given, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## MESSRS. DARLING AND SON'S ANNUAL DINNER.

At the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday a large company, numbering about 160 of the employees of Messrs. Darling and Son, the well-known printers, sat down to the second annual dinner given by their employers. A grand "feed" was provided for the occasion, and was admirably superintended by Messrs. Flowerday and Donkin. The programme, which included many songs and recitations, was of no small dimensions. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. G. Darling, who proposed the toast of "The Queen and Royal Family," which was heartily responded to. In acknowledging the toast of "The Firm," which was proposed by Mr. Morley, the chairman stated that they had met with very great success. They were now in the forefront of Government printers, and he hoped they would continue so. (Cheers.) A vote of thanks to the chairman and vice-chairman (Mr. Morley) concluded the proceedings.

## LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.

On Saturday, by the permission of Mrs. Merryweather, a garden fete in aid of the funds of this institution was given in the picturesque grounds in the rear of this lady's residence, No. 27, Clapham-road. The attendance was large. From three o'clock p.m. till long after dark, there was a continual round of entertainments going on.

The grounds were profusely decorated with flags and pendants streaming across in every direction. The illumination at dusk was very elaborate, and was accompanied with Chinese lanterns and coloured lamps, the latter being tastefully distributed wherever possible. Three brass bands, including the Metropolitan Police, "W" Division, were in attendance, and gave a varied selection of music.

On Saturday Mary Reeves, aged 4, whose parents live at 5, Digby Walk, Green-street, Bethnal Green, was running across the road, when she was knocked down by a passing vehicle, sustaining such injuries that she had to be taken to the London Hospital.

Mr. Charles Randell died at Chadbury, near Evesham, on Saturday, aged 77. The deceased was an authority on ramming questions, and especially on sheep breeding. He was actively associated with the Royal Agricultural Society, being a leading member of the council.

An inquest was held by Mr. Baxter last week on the body of Joseph Wallace, aged 4 months, whose parents live at 343, Westferry-road, Poplar.

The deceased was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning from suffocation by overlaying, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

On Saturday Joseph Hayes, aged 33, a stableman, living at No. 23, James-street, Camden Town, was admitted an in-patient of the North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town-road, suffering from a circular saw, and was fearfully injured. He

was removed to the local hospital.

A jury on Saturday returned a verdict of found dead in an inquest on the body of a female child, aged about 5 days, which was picked up on the Albert Embankment.

On Saturday afternoon William Banks, aged six years, residing in Lambeth, was savagely attacked and seriously bitten by a large dog. The child's wounds were dressed at St. Thomas's Hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was on Saturday returned in an inquest on the body of George Wilson, 50, of 27, Lambeth-walk, who was killed by being jammed between two carts in Commercial-road, Lambeth.

On Saturday Edward Fisher, aged 18 years, of Larch-road, Brixton, while at work at Messrs. Sutton and Dudley's, Streatham, got caught by

severe internal injuries through being kicked by a vicious horse that he was crooking.

He was removed to the local hospital.

## £500 DAMAGES IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

## Remarkable Case.

In the Probate and Divorce Division last week, before Mr. Justice Butt and a common jury, the case of Skinner v. Skinner and Hodgson was heard.—The petition was that of the husband, a breaker-up of ships, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Joseph Bay Hodgson, who was formerly in his employ. There was a claim for damages. There was no defence.—Mr. Tatlock, who appeared for the petitioner, said that the marriage took place on the 19th May, 1875, at the parish church, Southwark. The respondent was then a widow with one child. The petitioner had got on in the world by industry and prudence. Their married life was one of affection until the time the respondent was seduced by the co-respondent in a manner, which was as

## Heartless as Possible to Conceive.

In the course of Mr. Skinner's business he was in the habit of buying ships that were on the shore, for the purpose of breaking up. In March, 1887, he was first introduced to the co-respondent, whom he engaged as general foreman in the breaking up of a wreck at Honfleur, which he had purchased. The following May the respondent expressed a strong desire to go to Honfleur as she was ill-health, and apartments were taken for her at St. Simeon Hotel. There she lived with her husband, who had not the smallest suspicion that the co-respondent had set to work deliberately to seduce his wife. Just before the end of May, 1887, Mr. Skinner, the petitioner, by telegram, was recalled to London. He tried to prevail upon his wife to accompany him, but she declined. No sooner had he left than the co-respondent first attempted to assault her, and two days afterwards he visited her and was seen in her bed-room. Some time afterwards the petitioner heard a rumour of their conduct from a workman, and shortly afterwards his wife returned to London and

## Made a Full Confession

to her husband, the result being the termination of this suit.—Mr. Skinner, the petitioner, was called, and bore out the opening statement of counsel. In regard to the confession, he said that his wife told him that after he left, on Whit Tuesday, Hodgson was seeing her home to the hotel when he threw her down in the roadway and attempted to assault her, but with great difficulty he got away. She did not see him for two days afterwards, when she asked him if he was not ashamed of his conduct, he replying that there was no harm in it. She also said that they had had a long talk and a drink, and the same night they slept together. His wife asked him to forgive her. Subsequently she put the confession in writing. It was addressed to the English consul at Havre, his agent. The confession was read, and it alleged that

## The Co-respondent Drugged Mrs. Skinner.

and that subsequently he asked her to draw a cheque of £1,000, so that they might go to Australia together.—In answer to the learned judge, the witness said that his wife told him about the cheque, but not about the drugging.—Harry James Compton, son of the respondent by her first marriage, said that he was at Honfleur with his mother. After the petitioner left the co-respondent used to come to the hotel, and went about with his mother. Had seen him in her bedroom when she was in bed. He was frequently there. They used to drink brandy together in her room. He had to leave the hotel owing to Hodgson's conduct. They went to Havre together and promised to return the same evening, but did not do so until the following morning, when they put up at the North Star, where Hodgson was staying. They occupied adjoining rooms there.—His lordship, in directing the jury, said that as regarded the damages, should they find the co-respondent guilty,

## It was a Bad Case.

for Hodgson had abused his employer's confidence, broken up what appeared to be a happy home, deprived the husband of his wife, and effected a great deal of mischief. Consequently it would be a case for exemplary damages.—The jury asked for evidence as to the co-respondent's means, whereupon the learned judge said they had nothing to do with that question, and if evidence were tendered on that point he would not have received it. If Hodgson had committed the injury complained of, he must pay for it.—After consulting together for a few minutes, the jury found for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £500.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and, upon application, there being no children of the marriage, he directed that the £500 be paid to the husband within a fortnight.

## THE BIRMINGHAM SHOOTING CASE.

A coroner's jury on Saturday returned a verdict of wilful murder against Henry Jones, an engine-driver, for the murder of Florence Harris, aged 3, the daughter of a man with whom he had lodged at Aston, Birmingham. The deceased was one of four persons attacked by the accused with a pistol on the 10th ult. The medical evidence favoured the theory that the deceased, who died of fractured skull, was struck with the weapon, and the damage was at £500.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and upon application, there being no children of the marriage, he directed that the £500 be paid to the husband within a fortnight.

## FUNERAL OF A FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT.

The funeral of Superintendent Henry William Mitchell, of the Kilburn District Fire Brigade, took place at Paddington Cemetery on Saturday afternoon. The deceased officer had been officially engaged at the Imperial Fire Office, Pall Mall, for the past fifteen years, where he was much respected. On the 11th inst. he was seized with two epileptic fits whilst at business at the office, from whence he was conveyed to his home, where he remained unconscious and died on Tuesday night last. The funeral cortège started from the Fire Engine Station at Bridge-street, Kilburn, and included the officers of the Kilburn District Fire Brigade; a company of the 1st London Artillery Volunteers; the West London Foresters' brass band, playing the Dead March; the Kilburn steam fire-engine draped in black; engines from Finsbury Park, Willesden, North London and Suburban, Hendon, Hornsey, Finchley, Acton, Watford, &c.; officers and men belonging to the engines, turncocks of the West Middlesex Waterworks Company, a detachment of about 50 police constables of the X Division, &c., &c. The high road, along which the procession passed, was thronged on either side. On arriving at the cemetery, the coffin, borne on the shoulders of half a dozen men of the Kilburn Brigade, was carried into the chapel, and after the usual service, was deposited in its last resting-place. So numerous were the floral tributes of respect, which were sent from all parts, that a stretcher, used in the ambulance work of the brigade, was extemporised to convey the wreaths to the cemetery.

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A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office at half past twelve on Saturday, at which all the members of the Cabinet were present.

Dr. Macdonald held an inquest last week at the Bishop Bonner on the body of James Kitchener, a printer, late of 14, Taag-street, E.

On Wednesday the deceased was laughing and saying "I never laughed so much before," when he dropped dead. The cause of death was heart disease, and a verdict accordingly was returned.

A STRANGE CEREMONY.

The sad double ceremony of blessing the body of the late Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, the Duchess of Connaught's sister, and baptising her infant daughter by the side of the deceased mother's open coffin, according to German custom, took place on June 22nd at Schloss Altenburg, near Dresden. The remains of the deceased Princess were then removed to Altenburg for interment.

Owing to engagements already made in the Channel Islands, Mr. Toole is compelled to withdraw "The Don" on July 7th for the present.

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**"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.**

"Two lovely black eyes" is very popular with the English section at Simla.

The locust plague is now affecting Iowa and Illinois.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to London on Monday night from Berlin.

Thirty thousand pieces of wool were stacked at Leicester's great wool fair this week.

Nineteen persons have been poisoned at Kasota, Minnesota, after eating cheese made in Wisconsin.

Cholera has now made its appearance in Baroda. Several cases have been reported, and a few have proved fatal.

Frederick Dunley, of 40, Richmond-road, Shepherd's Bush, was about to eat his dinner, when he dropped down dead.

The Chinese are flooding Singapore. They already form the bulk of the population, and they threaten to soon cast the Malay and Kling altogether.

Some workmen were digging out the foundations of a house at Kars, in Asia Minor, when they came upon £40,000 in Turkish and English money.

George Taylor, a coloured ex-convict of Indianapolis, was jealous. So he went and shot Mrs. Carrie Bell, a washerwoman, concluding the effort by blowing out his own brains.

A single bangle, with one of the signs of the sodas dangling to it, is another fashionably porte-bouche popular in Paris; the sign chosen being that of the month in which the wearer's birthday happens to fall.

Duncan McPhail and Thomas Campbell were Glasgow painters. As they were at work decorating a staircase, the scaffolding gave way. Campbell fell four stories, and was killed. McPhail dropped only ten feet.

Thomas Oswald, a Civil Service pensioner, of 12, Horder-road, Merton-road, Fulham, has died very suddenly. He complained of illness. Just as some brandy was being given him he sank back, gave one sigh, and died.

In 1878, 1879, and 1880 the sum distributed to necessitous members by the City Waiters' Provident and Pension Society was £229 2s. id.; in 1885, £226, and 1887 it had increased to £1,100 12s. 6d.

The average watch is composed of 173 different pieces, comprising upwards of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance makes 18,000 beats or vibrations per hour, 12,000 in thirty days, 157,880,000 in one year. It travels 3,558 miles in one year!

Mr. Frank Edgar, farmer, of Chilton Poldon, was fined £10 at Bridgewater on Thursday, for neglecting to give notice of an outbreak of swine fever upon his premises, where twenty-five pigs were found in a dying condition, two having been previously buried.

Patrick Collins, who puts his age at 104 years, has begun suit, in Brooklyn, against an express company to recover \$100,000 damages for injuries received in being run over by one of the defendant company's wagons, and came near being brought thereby to an untimely end.

James Adolphus Pearce was a local preacher and superintendent of the Bible Christian Sunday School at Devonport. He is now, after eighteen years' employment by the Government, charged with stealing a marked half-sovereign from the Post Office.

The Empress Victoria, it is understood, has decided to stay with her daughter at Friederichskron for some weeks, when she will go to South Germany or Switzerland, and afterwards pay a visit to England. Her Majesty will probably spend the winter in Italy.

A gentleman recently took half a ton of Kentish jags to India, and he has now written home to say that the carriage of the jags from London to Southampton, just over 100 miles, was £1 8s., whereas all that was charged for conveying the same by steamer from Southampton to India, a distance of over 4,000 miles, was 17s.

Sell-murders are on the increase in France. After having been, as an annual average, 5,276 from 1871 to 1875, and 6,259 in 1876-1880, the number rose to 6,741 in 1881, to 7,212 in 1882, to 7,267 in 1883, to 7,572 in 1884, to 7,902 in 1885, and to 8,187 in 1886. This means a rate of twenty-one suicides for every 100,000 inhabitants.

This story is from Foochow: A mad yellow dog bit a little Chinese boy in the face. The child fell and fainted, and the father, mother, and neighbours having picked up the child, pursued the dog, killed it by blows of sticks, and made soup of the heart for the child to drink as an antidote.

Nearly 40,000 shad were placed in the Delaware River this year by the United States Fishery Commission. The great majority of these young shad will no doubt die an untimely death, but if one per cent. should come back three years hence to the Gloucester fishermen they will have a splendid haul.

Advices from Brzesie, in the Bochnia district of Galicia, state that during Divine service in the parish church there the building was struck by lightning. Three persons were killed, six severely and thirty slightly injured, while 200 others received minor contusions from the falling

masses. Four young men, named James Barnes, William Rogers, Stephen Hewitt, and John Hewitt have been drowned in Bognor Bay. They had been rowing in a small pleasure boat, and the boat was discovered overturned on the sands with the bodies of two of its late occupants lying near it. All the deceased are stated to have been practical boatmen, and the sea was calm when they set out.

French suicidists may be divided into eight groups. Thus they are apportioned: Poverty, 15 per cent.; family troubles, 15 per cent.; disappointment in love, jealousy, &c., 4 per cent.; drunkenness, 12 per cent.; desire to escape judicial inquiries, 3 per cent.; physical suffering, 18 per cent.; various causes, 5 per cent.; mental attacks, 28 per cent.

There is a pretty quarrel raging between Princess Blanche d'Orleans and a Lyons silkworker. The princess had commissioned him to complete a chasuble which she had painted for the Pope. The price charged seemed so exorbitant that she declined to pay. On this the silkworker compounded the chasuble, which he now refuses to give up.

The suits in which Mr. and Mrs. Butler, of Nottingham, each sought divorce as reported in the People last week, came before Mr. Justice Butt and a coroner's jury on Monday. In the result a verdict was given in favour of Mrs. Butler, who obtained a decree nisi. Mr. Justice Butt, however, directed that the paper in the case should be referred to the Queen's Proctor.

Two boys, aged 13 and 7 respectively, belonging to Tyersal, near Bradford, have been drowned at Laisterdyke. They were playing by the side of a mill dam, when the younger one, named Fortune, fell in. His companion, a lad named Jackson, jumped in to his rescue, but both sank, and were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

Justices Wills and Grantham this week heard further arguments upon the application for summonses against Sir C. Warren, the Home Secretary, and the magistrate at Bow street, arising out of the Trafalgar-square meetings. Mr. Justice Wills said he knew of nothing but an Act of Parliament that could give such a right of public meeting as was contended for; but their lordships would take time to consider the matter.

A young Jew fell into the river at Cracow, and was in great danger of drowning. "Let him sink, he is only a Jew," was the exclamation heard on all sides. At last came the glad exclamation, "It's all up with him; he's sinking." Just then a young fellow burst from the crowd which had sought to restrain him, and brought the drowning man to shore—there to be received with an exclamation of execration. Suddenly the Jews

ceased. The drowning man was a Christian; his rescuer a Jew!

At Liverpool a two hours' supply of water daily is threatened.

The inquest on the victims of the Matlock boating accident resulted in a verdict of accidentally drowned being returned by the jury.

The cable chain makers in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire have decided to declare a general strike for an advance of wages.

The Queen has been pleased to command that the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society shall, in future, be known under the style and title of the Royal Choral Society.

A Nottingham man named Webster was found hanging by a rope from a rafter on his premises. The noose of the rope had been greased. When cut down life was extinct.

Addressing the grand jury at Tralee, Judge Curran congratulated them that moonlighting had almost disappeared, whilst the offence of boycotting had become a thing of the past.

A whisky still and 160 gallons of fermented liquor have been seized by the South Tipperary police on a farm occupied by a man named Finnian.

House-coal miners of Monmouthshire and South Wales have decided to support the sliding scale for two years, in the hope that by that time the House-Coal Miners' Organisation would place the miners in a better position financially.

The Maryport fishermen had an unusual experience the other night, finding an immense shoal of the celebrated Solway herrings in the Solway Firth. In a very short time they landed a hundred thousand fish.

The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill was again before the Standing Committee on Trade on Monday, Clause 24, relating to classification of traffic and schedule of rates, being under discussion.

Joseph Smith and Elizabeth Powell have been remanded at Crewe on a charge of stealing the property of Frederick Powell, the woman's husband. The prisoners, it appeared, had eloped together, Smith being a lodger in Po'ell's house.

The steam yacht Golden Fleece has brought to Cardiff the body of the owner, Colonel Benson Day Harrison, late of the 17th Lancers, of New Galloway, Scotland, who, while on a trip to the Mediterranean, had an apoplectic fit on May 23 in Suda Bay, Crete, and died almost immediately.

At Brierley Hill Police-court, John Welch, an ironworks labourer, aged 26, has been discharged, as there was no evidence to support the charge of murdering Mary Ann Millward, aged 12, the daughter of a labourer, by drowning her in a lock of the Birmingham Canal on the 3rd inst.

The fiftieth anniversary of the coronation of the Queen was celebrated in London on Thursday by the ringing of the church bells, the hoisting of flags on the public offices and buildings, and the firing of salutes from the Tower and elsewhere. A general holiday was kept at all the dockyards, arsenals, &c.

Patrick M'Kenna and Joseph Duffy, members of a gang of roughs at Bootle, have been remanded charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and with having injured two police officers. The latter were attacked by the gang, and one of them was so terribly maltreated that he is in a critical condition, some broken ribs having entered the lungs.

A merchant named Trengrouse, of Tooley-street, was charged at the Lambeth Police Court with selling lard largely adulterated with cotton seed oil; and on his showing that he received with the material from the United States a certificate of its genuineness, the magistrate dismissed the summons and granted the defendant ten guineas as costs.

At Windsor Petty Sessions John Smart and Frederick Underwood, watermen, were charged with assaulting Florence Lloyd, a domestic servant, whose case has created considerable sensation in the district. The facts have already been reported. The magistrates discharged Underwood and committed Smart for trial, bail being allowed.

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## THUNDERSTORM IN LONDON.

Two Men Killed.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Tuesday night the atmosphere in the metropolis and its suburbs underwent a sudden change. Dense black clouds, indicating an approaching storm, were seen rising in the east. The under-current was from the west-south-west, and in less than twenty minutes the metropolis was enveloped in darkness. Rain descended in torrents, accompanied by sheet lightning and distant rumbling of thunder. At eight o'clock the storm passed away to the westward, where the wind suddenly shifted to the south-west. The lightning became more vivid, but the claps of thunder were only slight. The rain, however, still continued, and caused some damage in the low-lying districts in London. Subsequently the sewer in the Strand, near the Lyceum Theatre, became choked, causing a temporary flooding of the roadway. In Manton-street, Bloomsbury, a house occupied by Mr. J. E. Styles was struck by lightning, and the roof and chimneys greatly damaged. In many houses in the same locality great damage was done by the immense rainfall, the water in a great number of cases reaching a depth of between 2ft. and 4ft. In Clerkenwell a large amount of mischief was also done. At the premises of Mr. Arthur Morgan, in Bayan-street, a large stack was struck by the lightning, and forced through the roof, while the roof of a warehouse close to Condy's fluid works, in Turnmill-street, E.C., was struck, and a considerable amount of damage done. In Grange-road, Hoxton, the roof of an oilshop was struck by the fluid, and a child named Lawson, who was passing at the time, received a severe cut on the head from one of the falling tiles.

In the south of London the storm was very severely felt. The cellars of hundreds of houses were flooded, and much damage was done to property. At Sutton two men took shelter beneath an oak tree when they were struck by the electric fluid. One of the men was found dead, and the other died shortly afterwards. The bodies were removed to the Grantham Royal Infirmary. At Peckham some of the public-house cellars were seriously flooded, and the fire engines had to be employed to pump the water out. In the St. James's-road a stack adjoining the residence of Mr. John Andrews was struck by lightning. The debris crashed through the roof and created a great deal of alarm, though fortunately no one was injured. The glass roof of the Albert Palace was likewise struck by lightning, a large quantity of the glass being smashed. At Battersea Park a large elm tree was struck by the fluid and almost severed in two. In King Henry-street, Lavender Hill, the roof of a private dwelling was struck, and the whole of the tiles removed. A man was proceeding along the St. Leonard's-road, Bromley, during the thunderstorm when he was struck by lightning, and rendered speechless. A medical man was called in, and the man wrote down on a piece of paper a statement that he was carrying a magnet in his purse, and this, the doctor says, no doubt attracted the lightning. The patient, whose name did not transpire, recovered sufficiently to be able to return to his home at Bow.

## MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the mid-Surrey coroner, resumed and concluded his inquiry at the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth Common, into the circumstances attending the death of James Shrimmins, aged 65 years, an inmate, who died from the effects of a broken sturam after his admission into the asylum.—Dr. Jackson, assistant medical officer, stated that Shrimmins was brought there from the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Infirmary on May 16th. Witness examined him thoroughly upon his admission and found no indication of any fracture.—John Perry and William Henry Fort, day and night attendants respectively, under whose charge the deceased was during the whole time he was in the asylum, both gave evidence to the effect that they had never known him to meet with an injury.—William Nunn, male nurse and lunatic attendant at the Wandsworth and Clapham Infirmary, said Shrimmins was under his care for about eighteen days. He was restless and troublesome but not at all violent. He never struck witness, but when he attempted to do so on one occasion.—Dr. Grenfell, medical officer at the Wandsworth and Clapham Infirmary, proved that the man had met with no injury while he was there.—Dr. Ward, assistant medical officer at the asylum, who made a post mortem examination, stated that he found a transverse fracture of the middle of the sternum. The second and ninth ribs were also broken, the latter about the centre. The injuries were of recent date, and, in his opinion, were inflicted after the deceased's admission into the asylum. The cause of death was acute pneumonia.—Several other officials were examined, but their evidence did not throw any light upon the probable manner in which the injuries were sustained.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from acute pneumonia accelerated by fracture of the sternum and ribs, but there is no evidence to show how the injuries were caused.

## THE JUBILEE CLOCK TOWER AT BRIGHTON.

The ceremony of unveiling a jubilee clock tower presented by Mr. James Willing to Brighton, at a cost of £2,000, was performed on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large assembly of residents and visitors, including Lord Alfred Paget and Sir Robert Peel. After prayer by the Rev. G. Prichard, vicar of Preston Park, the mayor (Alderman Martin) unveiled the tower amid great cheering for Mr. Willing, who appropriately returned thanks. Subsequently a luncheon was partaken of under the dome of the Royal Pavilion, Mr. J. Willing, junior, presiding. The chairman, in felicitous terms, proposed the usual loyal toasts, and remarked upon the happy coincidence of the day being her Majesty's Coronation day.—Sir Robert Peel proposed "The Army," and Sir Somers Vine proposed the "Mavor and Corporation."—The Mayor, in responding, also proposed the health of the donor, Mr. J. Willing, which was enthusiastically drunk and responded to. A handsome silver ewer from the corporation accompanied the toast. The tower is situated in Queen's-road, and the foundation stone was laid in January last by Sir A. Otway. The architect was Mr. J. Johnson.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE MAGISTRATES.

At the conclusion of the business at Wandsworth Police Court on Thursday, Mr. M. Williams announced from the bench that that was the last day on which he would preside at the court as a magistrate.—Mr. John Haynes, on behalf of the legal gentlemen practising at the court, thanked the magistrate for the courtesy he had always extended to the profession and to the public generally. They all regretted his leaving, and hoped that he would long be spared to preside as a magistrate.—Mr. Williams thanked Mr. Haynes for his expression of opinion. He said his object for leaving was that he would sit for three days at Worship-street Police Court, instead of four days as he did at this court.—Mr. Hannay sat on Thursday for the last time at Worship-street Police Court, having on his own application, been translated to Marlborough-street, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Mansfield. Mr. H. M. Ogle, as the senior solicitor, expressed the regret of those practising at the court, and Mr. Hannay made a suitable reply.

## THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

The polling for the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex closed on Thursday evening. The result was as follows:—Alfred James Newton, 1857; Alderman E. James Gray, 1859; Alfred Templeton Hawkins, 54.

At Grantham on Thursday evening a boy named Freckingham, aged 5 years, had his nose bitten off by a large retriever dog.

## THE ACTOR AND THE EDITOR. Singular Charge of Assault.

Mr. Charles H. E. Brookfield, of 27a, Hackville-street, and the Haymarket Theatre, appeared at Marlborough-street Police Court on Thursday, to a summons charging him with having assaulted Mr. Augustus Martin Moore, of 17a, Strand, editor of the *Hawk*, at the *Café de l'Europe*, Haymarket, on the 26th June. Mr. F. M. Abrahams appeared in support of the summons; and Mr. G. Lewis for the defence. A large number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatrical profession were present in court. Mr. Moore said he understood that Mr. Brookfield had called at the office of the paper, and while he was at the *Café de l'Europe*, on the 26th of June, he received the defendant's card, and returned an immediate answer, as requested. He afterwards called in at the *Café de l'Europe*, where he saw the defendant and several other persons whom he knew. He spoke to Mr. Brookfield in quite a friendly way, intimating that he had come to keep the appointment, and asking how he was, and what he (the complainant) could do for him. Mr. Brookfield intimated that he wished to speak to him in the adjoining room, to which he led the way. In the passage there were two other persons, friends of the defendant, and Mr. Brookfield said: "I want to tell you that I consider your journal a scab upon the head of journalism, and it would be better for combining out." He (the complainant) replied that he did not care for his opinion and did not want it, whatever it might be. Mr. Brookfield said, "You have got to have it, and that too."

## AIMED A BLOW AT HIM.

(The complainant). The blow was aimed at his face, but he warded it off with his arm. Then he aimed another blow, which was treated in the same fashion. He kept on doing so, and the witness remarked, "You had better stop this, Brookfield. You are making an ass of yourself, and will get a licking in a minute." He (the complainant) was something of a boxer as a boy at school, and as he was retreating along the passage, not wishing to hurt him, and he was pushed on to him by one of the other fellows, but seeing that he could not get fair play, and would probably have to fight all three, he hit Mr. Brookfield over the right eye, and knocked him against the wall. Mr. Brookfield then hit out at him; he parried the blow, and hit Mr. Brookfield again. He was retreating along the passage, seeing that Mr. Brookfield was unable to fight, he thought it unfair to hit him. (Laughter.) One of his friends interferred and remarked, "That is nothing to what you will get next week," to which the witness replied, "If that is all, I don't mind," and then the defendant had a little round with the witness's hat, kicking it along the passage. The witness afterwards left the place. In cross-examination, the complainant said his paper was as high as the class it dealt with—actors, and such-like. The witness continued: One paragraph, which related to the marriage of an actress, was intended as a warning to young men.

## AGAINST MARRYING ACTRESSES.

I have no special knowledge of the com-

pany. I introduced the name of the Duchess of Montrose to show my acquaintance with the aristocracy. I never attacked Mr. Brookfield in my paper in connection with Lady Meux. I wrote some of the paragraphs referred to, but did not agree with you that they are garbage.

I am not paid for my contributions. I receive a salary of £25 a week. I do not consider myself a disgrace to journalism. I believe that Lady Meux did back Mr. Brookfield at the Haymarket as stated in the *Hawk*. I think I had his word for it, but cannot swear to it. I write sometimes under the name of "Hawke," and believe I wrote the description of the scene in the *Hawk* of the 26th June.—Mr. Lewis, for the defence, said he regretted that his client should have been provoked into meeting Mr. Moore at all. The best way to deal with such paragraphs was to treat them with silent contempt. His objection to the paragraphs was to show that Mr. Brookfield had been sorely provoked, for there was nothing more dastardly and scandalous than the introduction of these personal matters into journalism. This was not society journalism, but merely a digging up of something against persons—a something that had been forgotten for years past. It was not true that Lady Meux found the money for or backed Mr. Brookfield, while as for the assault Mr. Moore could not possibly complain, particularly after the jubilant article he wrote in his own paper upon the subject.—Mr. Abrahams observed that Mr. Moore desired publicly to disclaim any intention of injuring anybody's reputation, particularly that of the ladies referred to in the *Hawk*.—Mr. Newton observed that the apology seemed to come too late. He regretted that Mr. Brookfield should have noticed such paragraphs as those that had been referred to. A man in his position should have treated them with the contempt they deserved. But whatever the provocation, he must not take the law into his own hands, though under the circumstances he thought justice would be vindicated by his recognisance to keep the peace to all her Majesty's subjects.

## GUILDFORD CASTLE.

The ruins of Guildford Castle, which, with the surrounding lands, were purchased by the Corporation of Guildford in 1888, at a cost of £2,000, were opened to the public on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large assembly of residents and visitors, including Lord Alfred Paget and Sir Robert Peel. After prayer by the Rev. G. Prichard, vicar of Preston Park, the mayor (Alderman Martin) unveiled the tower amid great cheering for Mr. Willing, who appropriately returned thanks. Subsequently a luncheon was partaken of under the dome of the Royal Pavilion, Mr. J. Willing, junior, presiding. The chairman, in felicitous terms, proposed the usual loyal toasts, and remarked upon the happy coincidence of the day being her Majesty's Coronation day.—Sir Robert Peel proposed "The Army," and Sir Somers Vine proposed the "Mavor and Corporation."—The Mayor, in responding, also proposed the health of the donor, Mr. J. Willing, which was enthusiastically drunk and responded to. A handsome silver ewer from the corporation accompanied the toast. The tower is situated in Queen's-road, and the foundation stone was laid in January last by Sir A. Otway. The architect was Mr. J. Johnson.

## THE MARYLEBONE LOVERS SETTLE OUT OF COURT.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court on Thursday, before Mr. Under-sheriff Burchell and a jury, the case of Adelaide Alexandra Sloan v. Montagu Sutherland—an action for breach of promise of marriage, which had been remitted from the High Court for the assessment of damages—was set down for hearing. Mr. J. Tatlock, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Stanger, barrister, for the defendant. Two hundred and fifty pounds damages were claimed, the plaintiff being a spinster, residing at 97, Crawford-street, Marylebone, and the defendant, tailor, residing at No. 106, in the same thoroughfare. Before the under-sheriff took his seat, counsel engaged in the case consulted, and as the result, Mr. Tatlock stated that he and his learned friend concurred that it would not be necessary even to swear the jury, the parties having come to terms.—Mr. Stanger said that was so, and he thought the jury were to be congratulated, as the inquiry was likely to have been a long one.—The terms of settlement did not transpire.

## SHARP SKIRMISH AT SUAKIM.

A sharp skirmish took place on Thursday between the Cavalry and a body of rebel horsemen within two thousand yards of the water forts at Suakin. The rebels lost two important emirs. The loss on the Egyptian side was three killed and one wounded.

The Panama Lottery Loan has been a failure in Paris. It is estimated that not more than one-half of the bonds offered have been placed.

## THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1888.

## IN THE SWIM.

BY A CITY SHARK.

The tone of the markets continues to improve under the stimulating influence of strong buying. American rails have been somewhat knocked about, it is true, the "bears" making much of the threatened war of rates between the New York Central and the Grand Trunk. It is miserably unfortunate that these lines should have got to loggerheads just at the very moment when all had fair for a regular "boom." This is bound to come, nevertheless; and although sharp fluctuations are likely to occur from time to time, we feel sure that Louisville, Lake Shore, and Wabash Preference, at present quotations, are a good market. My fancy more particularly alights on the first named, which are far below their intrinsic value. A correspondent asks whether Louisville will recover to 60. Of course my insight into the future is strictly limited, but I would certainly rather back the shares to reach 60 than speculate on their falling to 50. My personal conviction is that they will go a good deal higher than the former figure, but that, of course, is merely a matter of opinion. English rails have come into great favour, in spite of the wet and depressing weather. This is justifiable enough. Quotations do look somewhat inflated, it is true, compared with the financial results realised up to date, but should the recovery in trade continue, traffic receipts during the second half of the year are bound to show large improvement, and it is that contingency which is now being discounted by buyers. I cannot say, however, that the department presents any special temptations; the rush to buy may cease at any moment, and when it does, depend upon it that we shall have another period of stagnation, accompanied by a falling tendency. The same prophetic remark also applies to international securities. Here again, very resolute buying is still the order of the day, but there are not wanting some signs that the Berlin and Paris "bulls," having nearly exhausted their resources, are anxious to realise profits. When they try to do that, a considerable fall must inevitably result, leaving those who bought at present prices in a most unpleasant hole. The "rubbish" department has attracted a good deal of attention, the chief favour being bestowed on Honduras! Well, well! After this, it would not surprise me were South Sea Bubble securities introduced into the market, or even the shares of that remarkable company which undertook to manufacture cucumbers out of bottled sunbeams. The collapse of the Panama Lottery Loan has profoundly agitated the Paris Bourse, and also caused more or less of a thrill at all other centres of international speculation. But the financial institutions in the canal are too many and too mighty to knock under at a single blow, however disastrous. They must come to the assistance of M. de Lesseps whether they like it or not; to drop the enterprise suddenly would produce a whirlpool of panic, which might submerge one-half of the French population in ruin. All the same, the great engineer has received a pretty strong hint that even his prestige and popularity will not save the canal, unless more speed be made with the completion of the works.

IN THE SWIM.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Those every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same day must be sent to the editor, "W. E. Clarke's Blood Mixture," 18, Callow-street, Fulham-road, S.W. Early morning, 10 a.m.; noon, 1 p.m.; evening, 5 p.m.; night, 8 p.m.)

T. E. D.—The children of each deceased brother or sister inherit the share which would have come to their respective parents had they outlived the testator.

A. O. R.—On May 9th, 1857.

A. ALLEN.—The Tooley-street fire, in which Mr. Bradwood lost his life, occurred on the 1st of November, 1857, at 2. Not recorded. 3. We have never heard of any serial so named.

D. It is against our rule to answer card questions.

W. H. HARVEY.—The plant had probably been excessively forced—a common practice—before you bought it, and exposed to the air nipped off the buds. Carefully examine the roots to see whether there are any worms in the mould.

W. J. COOPER.—Your best course will be to pay the district registrar a visit and lay the case before him. Perhaps he may be able to give you some advice. The girl can be brought at any time.

J. BERNARD.—It is a nice point in social etiquette, but we think the secretary gave a right decision.

Tony.—They are very true English in every sense of the word, but it would be pure pedantry to call them the only true English.

AN ANXIOUS WIFE.—You can bequeath all property which belongs to yourself to any person.

A. J. T. S. J.—Under the Mortgagors Act, the creditor can, for a sum of time within the Statute of Limitations. The notice to quit did not wipe off the debt or reduce it by the smallest fraction. The creditor would only have to prove his case to get judgment, and that could easily be done without the production of the family P.O.U.

TRAVELLER.—Duty must be paid on all.

ASSURANCE.—It is against our rule to give private addresses. You can find those you want in the "London Directory."

M. T. S. J.—Under the Mortgagors Act, the creditor can, for a sum of time within the Statute of Limitations. The notice to quit did not wipe off the debt or reduce it by the smallest fraction. Both names had better be inserted to prevent misconception.

TRANSLATED STOOL.—We have no knowledge of the two dispensaries you mention.

T. W. SMITH.—Declined with thanks.

E. LLOYD.—As the matter is of such importance the mother had better employ a lawyer. The payments are sufficient to meet the expenses. She must not on any account get mixed up with the collection order as it is taken out if she does she will bar her claim.

M. SIMPSON.—As the business, the lease, and the fixtures belong to you, and you have also given orders for goods, the Court would be almost sure to decide that you are responsible for the debts of your locus tenens.

E. FOLKS.—If the tenant does not quit the premises at the termination of the covenant of service, you can charge what rent you like, the first tenancy having expired and a fresh one begun.

SHEPPARD.—As a master of neighbourly courtesy it would be advisable to draw attention to the overgrown state of the hedge. You have the right to clip it on your side back to the boundary line, but you must not cut any part beyond that line.

C. W.—Few, in proportion to population.

T. H.—The journey can be made either by water alone, round Cape Horn, or by water and rail, across the Atlantic and the American continent. The latter is the far shorter route.

PATRON.—For murder only.

CISPER.—We do not solve betting problems.

M. A. KIRK.—The paragraph contained all the information in our possession.

L. D.—It is as binding on both parties as a marriage in church.

ARTIST.—As you received payment for the whole number of lessons at once upon rate, any further sum would have a general literary character. We doubt whether you would make your claim in court.

C. W.—I. Quite correct. 2. At any hour.

M. R. S.—We have never heard of a book bearing the title.

F. EVANS.—If no agreement was executed, the landlady is within her rights in returning the deposit and refusing admittance.

J. E. LOCKREY.—The MS. will be returned on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

SKRIFTS.—We do not give instructions on house builder's work.

COMPAGNIE cannot have an exhaustive treatise on the subject, that is what he seems to expect. A moderately intelligent person ought to be able to carry out "Jack Allround's" directions. It is a good rule to use the best materials.

W. J.—Death-watch (*Anthonis strigatus*). Destructive to wood.

TOTTOFAL.—A refreshment license is required.

J. C. LEWIS.—Many thanks.

H. MARTIN.—He has, we imagine, completed his sentence, and, if that be the case, he is as much entitled as any other man to enter business, and to trade in whatever name he most fancies.

G. KING.—We have no further information.

## THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

An agreeable surprise was sprung upon the audience of friends assembled to welcome Alice Craig, the youthful daughter of Miss Ellen Terry, on the occasion of her introduction to the stage at the St. George's Hall, on Tuesday night, by the appearance of the debutante's gifted mother on the scene, in the very subordinate character of a servant girl with little to say and even less to do in the piece. The spectators, it need scarcely be said, were much tickled by this unexpected historic apparition.—Australia is El Dorado for actors as well as diggers. Mr. Charles Warner has been so successful in the colony that he proposes to settle down as manager, with Mr. Garner for his partner; and now the news is flashed through the wire that Mr. Fred Pettitt and Miss Ellen Farren, in the burlesque of "Monte Cristo" have taken the hearts of Melbourne playgoers by storm.—Mr. Howard Paul, who for a time was manager of the London Alhambra, is offered a similar position at the new music hall at Brighton, bearing the same name.—The new act comedy drama, written by Richard Henry or Mr. Edwards, is to be called "First Mate." The piece will shortly be tested at the Brighton Theatre before being brought out in London.—Another burlesque of "Faust," in preparation by Messrs. Pettitt and Sims, will be produced at the Gaetly in the autumn. Miss St. John is engaged to travestie Marguerite, and Mr. Lonnem will play the Deuce.—The project to burlesque "Don Quixote" for the same theatre, for production at Christmas, has been abandoned by Messrs. Pettitt and Robert Martin.—"Cards of Invitation" is the title of a new sketch successfully brought out last week by Mr. Corney Grain at the German Reed Entertainment.—"The Pompadour" will continue to be played until the 20th of July, when the Haymarket season closes. After the holiday recess it is probable that a revised version of "Captain Swift" will be put into the evening bill. The same piece is to be brought out before long in America, with Mr. Charles Coghlan as the adventurer.—A statue of Shakspeare is to be erected in Paris, but, it is noted, at the cost of an Englishman.—M. Jacoby, of the Alhambra, is composing a new comic opera, the libretto for which has been furnished by Mr. G. E. Sims.—Mr. Toole's season at his own theatre closes on the 6th of July.—The Olympic was reopened on Wednesday evening by Miss Agnes Hewitt, with a revival of "The Pointeman" played by the company who lately took the piece round the provinces.—The variety entertainment scheme of Mr. Morton at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Greenwich, has proved successful.—On Monday Mr. F. Harvey and his company will commence an engagement at the Survey Theatre. On the same date Mr. J. Cave will appear at the Marylebone Theatre as Jack Bunnage, in "The Old Toll House." Fresh novelties for the summer season are also announced at Sadler's Wells and the Elephant and Castle Theatres. The seventh annual excursion of the L (Lambeth) Division of Metropolitan police, in aid of the funds of the Police Orphanage, will take place on July 12th. Margate this year is the locality selected, and the talented tenor inspector has promised to sing three new ballads at the usual concert in connection with the outing.

## THE OXFORD.

Mr. J. H. Jennings has just completed a number of alterations at the Oxford rendered necessary by the difficulties attending remunerative catering during the summer months. One of the most important and welcome innovations is doubtless the introduction, both behind and in front of the curtain, of the electric light, and with a continuance of the excellent programmes presented by Mr. Jennings, this alteration should be highly appreciated. Among the artists who contribute to the current entertainment is Miss Harriett Vernon, who makes her reappearance after her recent indisposition. Miss Vernon has a capital repertoire, and meets with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Vesta Tilley tenders some excellent satires on the topics of the day, with the best results, while the Sisters Lyster gain many admirers by singing and dancing in an original and enjoyable manner. Miss Amy Tilley proves herself an expert transformation dancer, her dexterous movements in a skipping-rope dance being exceedingly graceful. No matter on what stage Mr. G. H. Chirgwin appears he is always entertaining, and the same may be said of the eccentric comedians, Mr. T. W. Barrett and Mr. Arthur Corney. The Pylades tender a most amusing quick-change item, introducing past and present celebrities. Other excellent features are vouchsafed by Miss Florrie Gallimore, Dashing Dunbar, Mr. Charles Darcy, Mr. W. Kingaley, and Messrs. Evalo and Roisse.

Mlle. Vanoni, who has been exclusively engaged at the Alhambra nearly a year, appears for the last time on Saturday next, July 7th, when she takes her farewell of the London variety stage.

## A VERY STRANGE AFFAIR.

At the Westminster Police Court on Thursday, Sarah Hatch, 30, dressed in a pale blue costume, and who is known to the police, was charged with being drunk in Warwick-street, Pimlico. It was stated that a man who was in the prisoner's company had been taken to St. George's Hall in an insensible state. There was some suspicion of drugging.—Constable Simms, 196 B, said that at ten o'clock that (Thursday) morning he saw the prisoner in company with another female, whose name it was not at present desirable to make known, outside the Marquis of Westminster public-house, abutting a gentleman, who said he did not know her. Witness took her into custody for being drunk, and then his attention was called to a man lying on the pavement outside the public-house. From information obtained from bystanders he asked the prisoner whether she had been in that man's company. She said she had, that she met him in Winchester-street, Pimlico, at quarter past four in the morning, and had drunk with him at various public-houses. She also said that he told her he was a builder, and that his wife called him up an hour too soon for his business either at Walworth or Wandsworth, he (the constable) not being able to say which. The man was taken in an insensible condition to the hospital, and witness had since heard a rumour that he was dead, although there had been no time to make any inquiry.—By Mr. D'Eyncourt: He could not say that there was reason to suspect foul play, but there were some rumours which should be investigated.—The prisoner said she knew nothing of the man except that she was drinking with him. He followed her about and would not leave her.—Mr. D'Eyncourt directed further inquiries to be made, and remanded the accused till Monday on bail.

## THE HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Handel's "Messiah" was performed on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, under the most favourable conditions, the leading vocal parts being filled by four of our best artists, and the choir and band numbering 3,600 performers selected with care from excellent sources. The choristers naturally were the chief triumphs of the occasion, and their magnificent execution of the "Hallelujah" chorus is not likely ever to be forgotten by those who listened to it. So fine a body of voices has never before been heard at any of the Handel festivals, and English musicians might well be proud while listening to the fine voices of the 300 sopranos, 800 altos, 750 tenors, and 800 basses who constituted the choir, each of whom may be trusted to sing at sight any vocal music of average difficulty. The principal artists were Madam Albani and Patey, Messrs. Lloyd and Sunley. The last named won the chief honours of the occasion. Wednesday was "Selection" day at the festival. The attendance was not quite so large as on the Wednesday in the last three festivals, probably owing to the fact that many season ticket-holders were kept away by the rain.

## THE MOBILISATION OF THE NAVY.

The details of the scheme formulated at the Admiralty for the experimental mobilisation of all Her Majesty's seagoing ships at present in home waters, with a portion of the steam reserve, are now almost complete. The general object of the scheme is to see whether the ships concerned can concentrate, fully manned, at their respective stations within three days. This mobilisation will be ordered under the same conditions as if there had been a declaration of war with a maritime nation. A notice will be sent direct from the Admiralty on a certain day, probably not more than a week hence, acquainting captains of ships that an emergency has arisen, and calling upon them to carry out the instructions which will be sent them with the least possible delay. The following table of time will give some idea of the expedition required to be shown:—The Belleisle, at Kingstown, to start twenty-four hours after notice, and reach Devonport sixty-seven hours after notice; leave there seventeen hours later, and join first reserve ships at Spithead 100 hours after receiving first notice, fully manned and prepared for any duty. The Devastation will leave Queenstown 24 hours after notice, and arrive at Sheerness 67 hours and Spithead 104 hours after notice. The Invincible will leave Southampton 24 hours after notice, and will reach Spithead 26 hours after notice. The Ajax will leave the Clyde 12 hours after notice, will call at Belfast 24 hours after notice, Devonport 69 hours, and Spithead 100 hours after notice. The Neptune will leave Holyhead 24 hours after notice, and arrive at Devonport 67 hours, and Spithead 100 hours after notice. The Rupert, from the Humber and the Hotspur, from Harwich, are to leave their stations at 24 hours notice, and reach Spithead in 100 hours. The Hercules, from Portland, after 24 hours notice, will proceed to Spithead, where she will arrive 32 hours after notice; and the Shannon, from Bantry, with 12 hours notice, will reach Spithead 100 hours after her, on her way calling at Devonport. In the case of all the other ships of Her Majesty's service a corresponding time is expected. The instructions to one ship are practically applicable to all the following being the terms of the general instructions. On the issue of orders to mobilise all officers and men on leave are to be once recalled, and within three hours a list of men available is to be sent to the chief office in command of the squadron. Should the naval reserve be called out the men belonging to the first class may take up discharge by purchase suspended, and time expired men may be retained. The following are the ships that will rendezvous for sea or harbour service on the Devonport Station, where they will probably be manned:—The Royal Adelaide, the Cambridge, the Dianese, the Indus, the Lion, the Vengeance, the Britannia, the Impregnable, the Ganges, the Naiad, the Neptune, the Foxhound, the Bellisle, the Shannon, the Ajax, and the Forester. The following tenders:—Harpy, Vivid, Hecate, Bulldog, Plucky, Sabrina, Cuckoo, Scourge, Pilot, Nautilus, Circe, Sealark, Shamrock, Gipsy, Wave, and Liberty, and two torpedo boats. The following, as near as possible, are to be the squadrons: Portsmouth: Glatton, Mistletoe, Seachore, Encantress, Fire Queen, Sprightly, Ant, Skylark, Medina, Medway, Hand, Staunton, Vesuvius, Bloodhound, Avon, Hawk, Cherub, and eight torpedo boats. The Western Squadron: Harpy, Vivid, Hecate, Bulldog, Plucky, and four torpedo boats; these will be at Devonport. Those in the Bristol Channel will be: Prince Albert, Tay, Scourge, Weazel, Snap, Bonetta, and four torpedo boats. At Holyhead: Sabrina, Arrow, Badger, Cuckoo, Foxhound, and four torpedo boats. In the Clyde: Cyclops, Sprey, Jackal, Snake, Pike, Bustard, Forester, and some torpedo boats. The Irish squadron will be composed as nearly as possible as follows:—Queensland: Revenge, Orwell, Britomart, Bantener, Argus, and torpedo boats. At Kingstown: the Amelia and torpedo boats. The North Sea Squadron will be as follows:—Sheerness: Hydra, Bouncer, Insolent, Heart, Trent, and six torpedo boats. Harwich: Firefly and seamen. Hull: Penelope, Fidget, Hyena, Pickle, Slaney, Ariel, Redwing, and three torpedo boats. Leith: Gorgon, Pincher, Beaver, Kite, Mastiff, Elk, Firm, and three torpedo boats. The accommodation for men joining ships at Devonport has been considered, and we learn that the following ships will find space for these if necessary to the following number:—Royal Adelaide, 1,073; Indus, 723; Capricorn, 946; Impregnable, 1,074; Vengeance, 732; Cambridge, 1,314; Lion, 186; Defence, 650; and the Naval Barracks can put up 1,000 men. Although the mobilisation is to resemble as much as possible a time of war no armed cruisers are to be hired, and it is not expected pensioners, coastguardsmen, second, third, or fourth class Naval Reserve, or the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, nor recruits will be required.

## ALLEGED LONG FIRM SWINDLES.

Charles Deacon, 33, commission agent of Latchmore-road, Clapham, Josiah Hanney, 53, gilder, of Tarrant-street, Queen's Park; Thomas Harris, 32, of Salmon-road, Clapham, a merchant, were charged on a warrant, at the Marylebone Police Court, with conspiring together at No. 14, Queen's-road, Bayswater, with other persons not in custody in obtaining by false pretences a clock and other articles, value £41, the property of William Ellis.—The prosecutor is a dealer in pictures and objects of art, carrying on business in Queen's-road, Bayswater. His sworn information was now read. He alleged that Hanney went to the prosecutor and obtained a brass candelabra, on sale or return, for the inspection of a Messrs. Deacon and Co., of Fenchurch-street. The prosecutor allowed him to take away the article, and subsequently Deacon came and ordered, on sale or return, a lot of property, which was taken away subsequently by a man in a cab. Then Deacon afterwards came with Harris, and the latter declined to purchase things, but the prosecutor pretended to allow them to be taken away on sale or return as desired. He had since learned that the brass candelabra had been pledged by Hanney, and although he had made repeated attempts to get back the other things, he had been unsuccessful.—The accused were remanded on bail.

## SOME HORRIBLE TRAGEDIES.

A terrible crime has just been committed at Debreczin, in Hungary. Andreas Moritz, a wealthy citizen and member of the town council, lived on bad terms with his wife and family, which was chiefly the result of disputes about money. Some few days ago the wife, together with her children, left home. Upon this her husband ordered property belonging to her to be sold by auction. One of the sons, after having in vain begged his father to abandon the sale, fired several shots at him with a revolver, the last of which killed him. In a letter published in a Hungarian journal, the parricide pleads the necessity of taking the life of his father, whom he denounces as the vilest of wretches.—Another sad occurrence is reported from the Hungarian village of Boesard. A pleasant wedding had just been celebrated, and the bridal pair were about to take their leave. Some of the young men present, making objections to the departure of the bride, who was famous as the beauty of the village, a fight took place, which ended in several of the company being killed, and a few more or less seriously wounded. The friends of the bridegroom then set fire to the village, and the military had to be sent to the

At the Worship-street Police Court on Wednesday, Henry Salter was committed for trial on the charge of having broken into a house in Hackney, and stolen property to the value of £125.

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